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1917 Fifty-Fifth Annual Issue.
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8.00 " " 10.00 " " 10 " "
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11.30 " " 12.00 noon " 15 " "
12.00 noon to 1.00 p.m. " 10 " "
1.00 p.m. to 5.30 " " 15 " "
5.30 " " 8.00 " " 10 " "
8.00 " " 8.30 " " 15 " "
8.30 " " 9.00 " " 10 " "
NIGHT CARS.
8.50 p.m. and 9.00 p.m. 9.30 to 11.00 p.m.
Every Half-Hour.
11.00 p.m. to 11.45 p.m. Every Quarter-Hour.
SUNDAYS.
7.30 a.m.
8.00 " " 10.30 a.m. Every 15 minutes.
10.30 " " 11.00 " " 10 " "
11.30 " " 12.00 noon " 15 " "
12.00 noon to 1.00 p.m. " 10 " "
1.00 p.m. to 5.30 " " 15 " "
5.30 " " 8.00 " " 10 " "
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NIGHT CARS as on Week Days.

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or Comproadore Order representing Bank
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General Managers

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KOWLOON-CANTON RAILWAY.

TIME-TABLE.

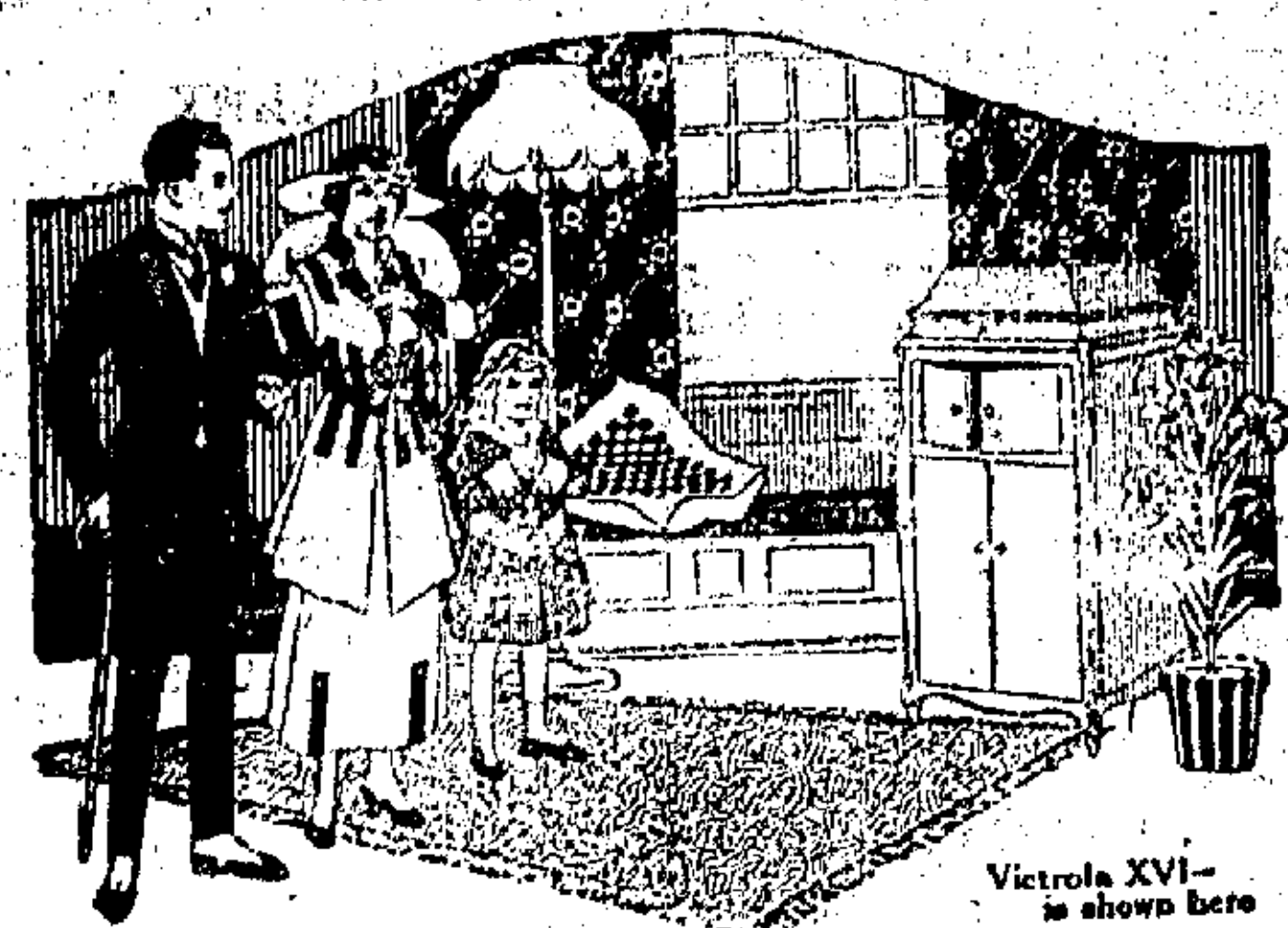
On and after TUESDAY, 5th JUNE, 1917, until further Notice.

DOWN TRAINS.

Stations	No. 1 Through Express	No. 2 Local	No. 3 Through Elev.	No. 4 Local	No. 5 Through Elev.	No. 6 Through Elev.	No. 7 Through Elev.	No. 8 Through Elev.	No. 9 Through Elev.	No. 10 Through Elev.	No. 11 Through Elev.	No. 12 Through Elev.	No. 13 Local	No. 14 Local	No. 15 Local	No. 16 Local	No. 17 Local	No. 18 Local	No. 19 Local
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WILSON	7.24	8.36																	

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HUDSON MAXIM'S PLAN.

Hudson Maxim asserts that he can make a ship torpedo-proof by protective walls, not of heavy armour, but of a combination of metallic rods and cylinders filled with water. The rods are to impede and slow down the velocity of the high-pressure gases from the torpedo, which are the destructive agent of its explosion, while the water, shattered into spray, is to cool them, contract them, and reduce their pressure. Thus it will be possible, Mr. Maxim believes, that a torpedo should explode in direct contact with a ship's hull without inflicting serious damage upon her. He communicates the details of his device to *The Scientific American* (New York, June 9th), remarking, somewhat dryly, that as the Germans are in no present need of protective devices against torpedoes, this publication can not be considered as giving "aid and comfort" to the enemy. Mr. Maxim remarks that the principle of his device is none other than that of the celebrated "silencer" that bears the name of another member of his family. He writes:-

"When a gun provided with a Maxim silencer is fired, the silencer acts to dissipate and absorb the energy of the escaping gases, thereby lessening the intensity and suddenness of the shock upon the atmosphere."

"I propose to employ a principle similar to that of the silencer for dissipating the energy of the explosive blast of a torpedo against the hull of a ship. In addition to this, the gases of the explosive blast are made to take up, spray and mix with a sufficient quantity of water, instantly to reduce their temperature and volume about tenfold."

"When a mass of high explosive, like the contents of a torpedo war-head, is exploded against a ship's hull at the usual depth of, say, from nine to eighteen feet below the water-line, the mass of water surrounding the explosive serves as an anvil to resist the blast in all other directions except toward the interior of the ship; and as the ship's hull is the line of least resistance, the great mass of gases under high temperature and pressure passes into and through the hull of the ship with such destructive violence as to cause the immediate sinking of a large vessel of ordinary construction."

"At the instant following detonation the gases begin to expand in all directions, and they expand as much more rapidly on the line of least resistance," as the resistance on that line is less than in other directions. Consequently, the highly resistant mass of water surrounding the hull of incandescent gases serves as a gun, while the gases themselves, both as propellant and projectile, are hurled on the line of least resistance through and into the ship's hull, expanding in all directions in the form of a cone."

"One volume of a high explosive develops about a thousand volumes of combustion, after cooling down to atmospheric temperature and pressure, but when the gases enter the ship, and after they have expanded to a thousand times the volume of the original explosive body, they still have a temperature of probably about 3,000 deg. F. Therefore, the quantity of heat which they contain is sufficient to increase their volume tenfold more. Thus the original volume of four cubic feet of explosive develops 40,000 cubic feet of gases."

"If we can succeed by means of water, in abstracting the excess heat of the gases of the explosive blast of a German torpedo as they enter the ship's hull, we shall decrease their volume from 40,000 cubic feet to 4,000 cubic feet. Not only this, but also if we can succeed in making the gases do work upon certain obstructions placed in their path, they will be cooled just in proportion to the amount of work that they thus do."

"A strong, steel wire or round rod, drawn taut and interposed in the path of the blast of a high explosive, offers very great powers of resistance, and it is very difficult to break such a wire or rod by the explosive blast. Consequently, if a screen composed of strong, steel wires or rods be placed in the wall of a ship's hull in such position that it will receive the initial impact of the gases, and, by wire-drawing and impeding them, dissipate a portion of their heat or energy and slow their velocity; and if the screen be so arranged that the gases strike it obliquely or a glancing blow, or in such wise that the shock upon the screen is less sudden and more gradual, then the screen will resist much better the impingement of the blast."

"To this end I suggest placing a series of steel screens consisting of 1/2 inch steel rods and 1 inch steel rods, alternating with one another."

"But in addition to the proposed screens, I purpose also to interpose between the seat of explosion and the screens a barrier of water, so that the gases of explosion will carry forward with them a large mass of water against the screens, spraying and atomizing the water and mixing it intimately with the temperature and volume tenfold, which means reducing their volume from 40,000 cubic feet to 4,000 cubic feet."

"There are obviously different ways, Mr. Maxim says, in which a water-barrier may be interposed. The simplest way would be to construct a plain, external water-wall. But such an arrangement has several disadvantages, one of which is that the wall, by backing up the vessel's outer skin, prevents its complete shattering and the consequent formation of spray. By the employment of water-cylinders the skin is more completely shattered, and the gases carry with them a greater quantity of water against the screens. He goes on:-

"Spaces are provided upward through the ship's deck for the free escape of the gases. Of course, such openings will obviously be closed by suitable hatches, which will be thrown open by the gas"

(Continued at foot of next column.)

RUN TO EARTH.

[BY WILFRED L. RANDELL.]

Deep in the heart of a mile-long cloud, a scouting aeroplane swung in immense slow spirals through fleecy whiteness, seeking the sun. It was a day of low-lying mist on the earth; the pilot had only meant to be out for a ten-minute flutter, but after several attempts to discover anything worthy of report, he had craved the joy long forbidden to him—an excursion for pure lacy pleasure through the upper air.

Sixteen thousand feet up—higher than Mont Blanc, and twice the height of the snow-line of the Alps—he shut off his engine and the thrill of the splendid descent began. He could hear the murmuring of the guns, blanketed by ground-mist, a mere glow of sound—the musical crash of his stays and planes almost overpowered it. It would not be long, he thought, before he was back amid that ceaseless thunder, but, meanwhile, what a day for an airman of a poetic turn of mind! Golden light in flood, a floor of pale amber far below, and all space for his own private kingdom.

A line of bullets streamed past his head, tore his dream to tatters, sent the post-shrinking back, and shook the fighter to attention in a moment. So some other fellow had climbed, climbed and waited; on the watch for a Briton taking a sentimental journey! "Smart chap," thought the pilot, as he switched on the engine and executed a tricky side-slip; "but if that had been me, I wouldn't have missed it!"

He gazed warily round; the other machine had also dropped and was driving across in grand style ready for the next bout. Judging the time, he severed sharply, banking terrifically, and coming round again became for awhile the pursuer. He had perceived a sardonic grin on the face of the other man. That glittering smile of defiance set him dreaming again; he dived steeply into the abyss, and strange ideas flitted through his brain. Here were two human beings, intelligent and skilled, fiddling about trying to scotch each other above the clouds on a day lovely enough to be the birthday of the world. What could be the rational explanation of so astounding a fact? He sighed and peered upward. That chap was no beginner—he knew all the tricks; here he came again, all out, confound him! Philosophy must wait.

Like two midges over a pond in summer sunshine they dodged and circled, looped and recovered, retreated and returned, in a duel of wits the enemy evidently reserving his fire until an effective chance appeared. After a series of amazing evolutions they entered the cloudbank; the pilot noticed his opponent fairly in front of him, the two machines thrashing along as closely as a couple of planes near the pylons at Hendon on a show-day in the olden times. His gun was right; his speed and angle were precisely right; and then his finger refused to press the trigger.

"Hang it," he thought, "one can't drill holes in a chap's back. Especially as one doesn't happen to have any ammunition. Luckily he doesn't know that. I'll drive him down."

He hung on like a bloodhound. What ever swerve or pitch the other tried he copied instantly; there was no opportunity for the hunted one to double or to twist clear, and a nose-dive so near the earth simply meant suicide. Down they slanted; both saw a possible landing place when dangerously low, and each hoped it was behind his own lines—for their bearings were lost long ago.

"Good business!" exclaimed the pilot; he recognised the familiar colour in a group of men who stood fascinated by the great air-game. The enemy plane landed softly as a bull taking the water; the pilot followed. Both airmen alighted as some officers came running up.

"My little lot, I think," said the pursuer. "Slightly soiled, but practically new." But when the German, who seemed rather perplexed, began to thank him for his generosity in not shooting, he felt compelled to protest.

"Let it slide, my dear chap," he said smiling. "You see, I really don't know what I should have done if I'd had a belt of cartridges handy. Anyway, you must be frightfully thirsty, so come along and have some liquid with me when they've finished taking your name and address."

pressure under them in case the ship is torpedoed, all of which is illustrated by the accompanying drawings.

"My method of torpedo-proofing ships is applicable to hulls of any form, and it is not necessary to alter the lines of the hull requisite for speed, or to increase the beam or draft of the ship materially, if at all, for the purpose. The water-cylinders of the barrier may be utilized to carry oil on the outward trip and be filled with water for the return voyage."

"Although oil would not serve as water as an absorbent of the heat of the gases of the explosion, still oil could be made to serve the purpose by making the cylinders somewhat larger.

"An important advantage of my system of torpedo-proofing ships is that it may be applied to ships already built. For example, the freight and passenger-ships taken from Germany could in a short time be rendered torpedo-proof by my method, and although their beam and displacement would necessarily be somewhat increased, still their speed would not be greatly reduced.

(Continued at foot of next column.)

ZOOLOGICAL WORK IN CHINA.

HONEYMOON EXPLORERS REACH BURMA.

3,000 SPECIMENS OBTAINED.

After completing a 2,000 mile trip from the China coast to Yunnan and the unadministered and unmapped territory on the Tibetan and Burma borders, Mr. and Mrs. Roy Chapman Andrews, the honey-moon explorers, and Mr. J. H. M. Heller, of South African lion-hunting fame, returned yesterday to India. They plan to return to America via Hongkong and Japan (says the *N. C. Daily News*).

The Andrews party passed through Shanghai in May, 1916. It comprises the first of several Oriental expeditions planned by the American Museum of Natural History, New York. Although the couple had been married 18 months it was considered a honeymoon journey, as it was the first opportunity Mrs. Andrews had of accompanying her husband on a zoological jaunt. Mrs. Andrews donned men's clothes as soon as the party got into the wilds, and "it was great fun," she says.

The couple left Shanghai at the end of May for Foochow, where they were the guests of the Rev. Harry R. Caldwell, a tiger-hunting Methodist of local fame, after which they went to Indo-China and into Yunnan, having been joined by Mr. Heller, with a special cinematograph machine, who was to shoot the bigger game and also to take "movie" pictures of natural animal life. Mr. Heller had done the same sort of work when he was with Colonel Roosevelt's expedition in Africa, and Mr. Andrews is an experienced zoologist.

THEIR BLUE TIGER. Their adventures in Fukien province were first mentioned by Mr. Andrews when interviewed by the *Rangoon Gazette*. At Foochow boats were obtained, and a 200 mile voyage was made up the Min river to Yenpingfu, which landed them right in the midst of stirring times, as Yenpingfu was being attacked by rebels and bandits. In these troubles the party were not molested, and they went on expeditions after game. Things became so dangerous at Yenpingfu that the military commander asked the party to go back to Foochow.

Sampans and boats were obtained and the trip was exciting, as troops used to stand on the banks of the river and practise musketry at passing boats. They were stopped, and an effort was made to commandeer their sampans and boats, but the Governor was appealed to and gave them safe passage through to Foochow. Mrs. Andrews thoroughly enjoyed her experience and sport of it as great fun. On returning to Foochow it was decided to go to Fuching and try to get specimens of what is known there as the blue tiger. This was one of the objects of the expedition. Some of these animals had been killed by Mr. Caldwell, and, as they are a rare and valuable variety, the party were anxious to get at least one specimen. This tiger's colour is mottled grey and black. They hunted for weeks and many times were within an ace of success but failed, and had to leave without one.

GRASSHOPPER ON THE MOUNTAINS. A return was made to Hongkong, and from there the party went to Tonkin, whence they went by the French railway to Yunnanfu. This being the end of the railway line, a caravan of 33 mules and horses was obtained and a ride of 28 miles took them toward the Tibetan border, where they camped. They left Yunnanfu on September 9th, 1916. From this on they hunted and trapped through September, October, November, December, and January, through Mosa and Lolo country, taking care not to enter the independent Lolo territory, where it is said strangers are killed on sight.

They hunted for some time on Snow Mountain, camping at an altitude of 13,000 ft. and shooting game at from 14,000 to 15,000 ft. Snow Mountain, through which the Yangtze cuts, is 18,000 ft. high, and the gorges, which in some places are 3,000 to 4,000 ft. deep are the only thing, Mr. Andrews said, which could compare in grandeur to the Grand Canyon of the Colorado in America, one of the great sights of the world. The difficulty of making oneself understood was obviated by the taking of English and Chinese-speaking interpreters from Yunnanfu, and, as the tour progressed, Mosos or Lolos or Tibetans, who spoke Chinese. The party lived in wind and rain-proof tents, using fur bags to sleep in. The tents were kept warm by charcoal fires.

Mrs. Andrews was a source of intense interest everywhere they went, as she adopted man's style of dress, heavy knickerbockers, stockings, leggings, etc. She was the first white woman who has been through the territory traversed, never all a day, and thoroughly enjoyed the life. Such food essentials as flour, sugar, coffee, tea, and a small quantity of tinned goods were carried, but the party mostly lived on the game shot by them. Game was plentiful. In the places along the Tibetan frontier there were very few Chinese, mostly aborigines, large, splendidly made men and women, who proved very friendly.

3,000 ZOOLOGICAL SPECIMENS. Leaving the Tibetan border a move was made towards the Burma frontier. The party crossed the Yangtze at Chien and traveled by Weihaiting, through unmapped country, trapping and hunting until Taliu was reached. From Taliu the journey led to Tengyueh, where they got their mail and learned that the United States had broken off relations with Germany and subsequently declared war. There was splendid shooting all the way from Tengyueh to the Taiping River, and a long caravan route to Bhamo.

Three thousand zoological specimens—the largest collection Mr. Andrews says ever obtained in China by one zoological expedition—were obtained. The specimens have been preserved in salt and arsenic, and are being sent to America in hermetically sealed tins. On reaching Bhamo, Mr. Heller stopped to shoot, while Mr. and Mrs. Andrews went on to Rangoon. They are going on to Calcutta, where a short stay will be made, and a museum of natural history visited, and comparison made where possible. After this some sightseeing in India will be done and then they will go on to Colombo, Hongkong and home. Mr. Andrews says he is very much pleased with the results of the expedition. (Continued at foot of next column.)

TRADE OF HONGKONG.

QUIET TONE.

The following statistics have been taken from the fortnightly price current and market report of the Hongkong Chamber of Commerce.

OPIMUM.

The stocks of Opium on August 23rd were: Patna, 290 chests; Benares, 103 chests; Malwa, 135 chests; and Persian and Turkish, 5 chests. During the interval 106 chests of Turkish and Persian opium were exported. In uncertified opium the balance of stocks on August 23rd were 41 chests Patna and 194 chests Benares.

EXPORTS.

There is no change to report in Feathers, and in Ginger there is nothing doing. In Galangal, Cassia Oil and Star Aniseed there is no business, with the same remark applying to Saigon Cassia. In Bristles there is no change to report.

IMPORTS.

The Cotton market is very quiet. The extraordinary rise in exchange makes for caution in the interests of buyers and sellers. Daily clearances are almost negligible. Home prices are strong. Cotton Yarn—The market is extremely dull, with prices on the weak side. Quotations are nominally:—No. 10s at \$15/100; No. 12s at \$17/102; No. 16s at \$20/5/20; No. 20s at \$24/0/250. Arrivals 5,500 bales, Sales 500 bales. Shipments nil. Unsold stock 2,500 bales. Bargains 28,000 bales. For Woollens, in common with all other Piece Goods, demand has slackened off. There is now great difficulty in obtaining supplies of Blankets from home. In Raw Cotton no business has been transacted and quotations are nominal. In Metals business has been dull and there is very little doing. In Petroleum Products there is no change. At present it is considered inadvisable to quote on Coal.

In Sugar the market is firm, and in Saltpetre there are no stocks. The stock of Flour is about 200,000 sacks, of which about 40,000 are American. Quotations: American Patent, \$4.65 per sack; American Cut off, \$3.50 per sack; Japanese 2nd Patent, \$3.15 per sack; Japanese 3rd Patent, \$3.10 per sack; Japanese Straight, \$3.15 per sack; Chinese Straight, \$3.15 per sack.

DECIMAL MONEY.

APPROVED BY BRITISH BANKERS.

The Institute of Bankers recently published the report of a Committee appointed to inquire into the adoption of a decimal coinage and the metric system of weights and measures, and this report was adopted by the Council of the Institute on May 2nd.

The report states that the existing system of weights and measures is an obstacle to the extension of our foreign trade, and that the committee recommends the adoption of decimal coinage, chiefly with a view to the introduction of the metric system of weights and measures. They state that the pound sterling must remain the unit of value, but recommend that, instead of being divided into 20 shillings, it shall be divided into 1,000 mils. Except that the half-crown may, and the three-penny piece must, be discarded, the value of the silver coins would remain unaltered. A shilling would still be 1/20th of a pound or 50 mils, the florin still 1/10th of a pound or 100 mils.

An interesting point as to the value of the coin to take the place of the penny, which is worth 4/60ths of a pound. The point was whether the coin should be 5/1000 or 4/1000 of a pound. It was considered that a coin of 4 mils could be used, as the introduction of a 5 mil piece would cause widespread hostility to the change.

The Committee recommend that the change shall not become effective until some time after peace is declared and the reason is rather interesting. It is that under war conditions certain necessary alterations to mechanical aids, e.g., adding and calculating machines cannot be made. The extent to which the use of these machines has grown at home is extraordinary. It is doubtful whether nowadays the working at the Bankers' Clearing House could be performed without the use of these machines.

FAR EASTERN MEN AND THE WAR.

Captain R. Llewellyn Jones, M.C., King's Royal Rifles, is "reported missing August 12th."

2nd-Lieut. H. E. Hayward, formerly of Messrs. Lane, Crawford & Co., Shanghai, is now an observation officer.

Mr. A. A. Martin, late of Messrs. Matheson & Co., Ltd., who is in training, has had the misfortune to break his leg while undergoing a course of physical drill, and is in hospital at Colchester.

Lieut. H. E. Middleton, of the Finance Department of the Municipal Council, is in hospital in London suffering from a wound to the left upper arm caused by some pieces of shell at Ypres on June 1st. Owing to a nerve being divided he has completely lost the use of his hand and the doctors are doubtful as to its ultimate recovery. In a letter to Shanghai, he says: "Naturally I am frightfully annoyed at being out of it all—it has been the end of all my military hopes and ambitions, and has cost me my Captaincy and a Machine-gun Company of my own, both of which I had been recommended for and was only waiting for a vacancy."

Heller will rejoin the party in India. The trip just finished is the forerunner. Mr. Andrews said, of an extensive trip to Tibet in another two or three years' time. From a scientific standpoint it is one of the most successful trips that Mr. Andrews has made.

PEKING NOTES.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

PEKING, August 17th.

CHINA AT WAR.

After many delays, China is now at war with Germany and Austria. She is now one with the civilized world in opposing Prussian militarism. This action ought to have been taken earlier, but, in the words of the old proverb, "Better late than never."

It is only fair to the present administration in China to state that Tuan Chijui, the Premier, has advocated war against Germany for many months, but it looked as if the fates were warring against him and the Allies when the question, so far as China was concerned, revolved itself into a constitutional wrangle. Tuan was dismissed from office, and it looked as if the war question were to be shelved. Then Chang Hsun took it into his head to attempt to run the show, and his mad monarchical project gave Tuan his opportunity. It brought him back into office. Previously, he had won over the military leaders to an opinion in favour of war. Since coming back he has converted the acting President. Truly, a notable achievement.

There was never any doubt regarding China's desire to go to war against Germany. As far back as 1914, upon the outbreak of hostilities in Europe, Yuan Shikai offered to take part in the war on the side of the Entente, but for reasons not very understandable at this date the British Minister advised the President of China to remain neutral. That this was a mistake was pretty soon discovered. It was a mistake for China; it was a mistake for the Allies. Had the services of China been enlisted at that time the operations at Kiaochow would have been simplified and China would not have had her neutrality violated to the extent that was considered necessary when Tsingtau was captured. Had China aligned herself with the Allies there would have been no occasion for Japan to take possession of German interests in Shantung, as she did in order to eliminate German interests and maintain peace in the Orient. China would have taken over these, as she took over the German Concessions in Hankow and Tientsin. It is little wonder, then, that it has taken two years of agitation, or persuasion, to induce China to depart from her neutrality and associate herself with the Powers fighting for political and personal liberties against Prussian military domination. At one time, it is true, Japan was opposed to Chinese intervention for reasons of her own. Fortunately, that objection is no longer enforced, and the Tokyo Government welcomes the participation of China in the war with the same apparent cordiality as the Entente and the United States.

While China is undoubtedly unanimous in warring against Germany, there has been a difference of opinion as to the method by which this should be accomplished, and a grave constitutional crisis was precipitated as a result. The crisis has not yet been ended, but it has dwindled to such an extent that it scarcely matters for Sun Yat-sen and the Kuomintang members of Parliament are now completely discredited. The new Cabinet has proved its capacity by the manner in which it has attended to immediate administrative measures and devoted itself to the consideration of the war issue. For some time the Cabinet has been giving almost daily attention to this subject, and, having thought out the various aspects of the matter, was ready for war some time before the decision was actually reached. At the last it was reported that the Acting President was not quite sure whether China should declare war independently, or in association with the Allies, or in co-operation with the United States. However, a settlement was reached, and on Monday night the Presidential proclamation of war was prepared, but was withheld until next morning, when it was issued at 9 o'clock, one hour before the state of war between China and the Central Empires was to commence. The document is dignified. Its language is restrained. There is nothing bellicose in its recital of the causes of war, and it makes the strong point that China decides upon "the third step" in order "to put an end to the calamities of war and to hasten the restoration of peace."

It is noteworthy that the mandate declaring war was countersigned by all the members of the Cabinet. Another mandate issued immediately afterwards authorised officials and the military to take the necessary steps for the seizure of the Deutsche Asiatische Bank and for the seizure of the interned steamers belonging to the Central Empires. Foreign officials of the Bank of China, the manager of the Banque Industrielle, and the Japanese sub-manager of a Chinese bank at Tientsin were appointed to the head office and four branches of the German bank to take charge thereof. At the request of the Chinese Government the Allied Legation Guards were posted

to the German bank in Peking, as Chinese troops by terms of the 1901 protocol are not permitted to enter the Legation Quarter. It was a picturesque sight to see three turbaned Indian warriors standing on guard alongside a hefty Cosack and a diminutive Japanese infantryman with a much-helmed French soldier slightly apart, while a Dutch marine, with his curiously turned-up straw hat, looked on. The Dutch Legation, which has charge of the German Legation, took over the Austrian Legation. A curious incident is reported in this connection. When the Austrian Guard were being interned, a number of its Italian-speaking members asked to be transferred to the care of Italy, as they wished to become subjects of the King of Italy. The matter is being considered, and it is extremely likely that they will be permitted to transfer their allegiance as desired.

About a dozen Austrian ships were seized, and some 121 Germans and Austrians were dismissed from the Salt Gabelle, the Maritime Customs and the Post Office. These include the Deputy Director of the Salt Administration, Herr von Strauch.

There is much comment regarding the decision to permit Germans and Austrians to pursue peaceful occupations, provided these are not considered dangerous to the Government. This means that they will be registered and under police surveillance. It is felt that, as the other countries at war with the Central Empires had to depart from their original lenient attitude to enemy subjects, China ought to be guided in this matter by their experience.

The Austrian Minister was handed his passport to-day and, in acknowledging receipt of it, protested against the declaration of war as unconstitutional, inasmuch as it had not been approved by Parliament. This presumption met a well-merited rebuff. His reply was returned to him.

Undoubtedly the Government's decision will do much to strengthen the administration. If the Southern element persist in their much advertised intention to fight the North, they ally themselves with the enemies of the Entente, a position for which they have no hankering. They have been outmanoeuvred, and this they recognize. China ought to enjoy a period of peace as a result of declaring war. Paradoxical it may be, but true.

HARD HIT.

The Chinese papers give publicity to an incident which one could almost wish were true. The Austrian Minister, so it is said, being apprehensive that his money might be confiscated if he allowed it to remain in the German Bank, transferred his account to the Bank of China. On the day he received his passport he presented a cheque which the Bank of China declined to cash. Probably there is some other explanation, for it does not seem in conformity with international law that an ambassador's effects should be confiscated.

ARRESTED JUSTICE.

Considerable interest, not unmixed with curiosity, is felt in the fate of an Austrian who shot a Chinese at Tientsin about the end of last month. The newspapers have had no reference to the incident, and it is not known whether the man ran amok with a revolver. Last week he was brought, heavily manacled, to Peking and handed over to the custody of his Legation. Then we heard that he was to be shot at ten on Tuesday morning, but, of course, some little time prior to this Austria found herself at war and the Dutch Legation guards had taken charge of the Legation. The presumption is that the sentence was not carried out and that the man is still alive.

THE DUTCH COMMANDANT.

The commandant of the Dutch Legation Guards seems a much harassed man these days. With only a small force under his command he is now in charge of three Legations, and has to man the German gate on the wall, which, since the severance of diplomatic relations with Germany, had been held by Austrians. Neutrality is adding to the number of obligations which the Netherlands has to bear.

A CANARD.

One of the most extraordinary canards of recent times has just been exploded. Reports, it will be remembered, reached Peking that a number of foreigners holidaying at Mr. Larsen's ranch in Mongolia were besieged by Mongols. A party, mainly composed of American military and civilians who had organised themselves for a hunting party, set off in order to effect a rescue, their departure having been delayed for some time by the military governor at Kalgan. The party has now returned to Peking and reports that the stories about foreigners being besieged by Mongol robbers are untrue, and that they encountered none on the way. Typically Chinese is the behaviour of the escort of cavalry which accompanied the party for two days. By that time they had reached the last Chinese military post and were leaving safety and security behind. So the escort disappeared!

MINISTERS ABSENT.

There has been some newspaper comment about the fact that there were so few of the Entente Ministers in Peking on the day that war was declared, and the fact that the aliens are not to be interned is charged to their apparent indifference to China's procedure. But this is hardly fair, inasmuch as it was known for some time that China would most likely follow the procedure, which other countries adopted at the beginning of hostilities. The American Minister, First Secretary and Chinese Secretary were absent. So were the British Charge d'Affaires and the Chinese Secretary. The Italian Minister was also at the seaside. Still, there is not much room for criticism of China's decision so far.

FLOODING.

It is interesting to note that a conservancy official has been dismissed in the metropolitan area and that a grant of some three hundred thousand dollars had been made to relieve the distress in this area. But no attempt is yet made to deal with the subject radically.

(Continued at foot of next column.)

CHINA AND ENEMY ALIENS.

TREATMENT OF PRISONERS OF WAR.

According to the native Press General Lu Yung-hsiang, Military Commissioner, has received the following instructions from the Ministry of War for dealing with prisoners of war:—

(1)—The treatment of prisoners of war should be based upon the idea of leniency and a feeling of compassion; provided their movements be watched so as to prevent accidents.

(2)—They should be housed in suitable buildings situated far from city or town but easy of access.

(3)—The house they occupy should be kept clean and sanitary with a due regard to the protection of their health.

(4)—Medical aid, sick rooms and bath rooms should be provided in such houses.

(5)—Qualified doctors should be engaged to reside at such houses at all times.

(6)—Cases of illness or infectious diseases, diagnosed by a doctor should be sent to a hospital for treatment as indicated.

(7)—Officers and men, prisoners of war, should be kept in separate apartments, the number of occupants in each room to be decided by the officer in charge.

(8)—Furniture and articles of utility in such houses should be limited to those absolutely necessary to the prisoners.

(9)—Bedding, clothing and food may be provided of such kinds as partially to meet the habit or taste of the prisoners. But nothing provided by the prisoners themselves must be permitted to enter the house of their detention without previous sanction from the officer in charge.

(10)—Letters and remittances of money may be sent or received by prisoners who must, however, obey the rules of the authorities.

(11)—Prisoners of war must obey orders issued by the Chinese Government and by the Superior Officer of the house in which they are detained. Disobedience will make them liable to solitary confinement and stricter surveillance. If an offence is committed, the offender will be tried and punished by a martial court.

(12)—Prisoners of war shall not go out without the consent of the officer-in-charge.

(13)—Prisoners of war shall not receive visitors or keep other persons to live, drink or eat with them without sanction by the officer-in-charge.

INSPECTION OF ENEMY SUBJECTS.

The Provisional Inspection Regulations are as follows:—

All enemy subjects must submit themselves for inspection (search) after the declaration of war.

Domestic Inspection:—The house in which they reside, their shops, churches, etc., and luggage inspection:—All belongings during transit.

Explosives, or explosive materials, rifles, guns and ammunition, all publications, books and maps, statistics, tables, etc., if touching upon the military affairs of China, shall be confiscated.

The following articles shall be seized and retained by the authorities, to be returned to their owners when peace is restored:—

(1)—Sporting guns, revolvers and their ammunition, for personal use.

(2)—Knives, swords, etc., which may serve military purposes.

(3)—Other articles necessary for military purposes, such as saddles, blankets, water bottles, and implements of labour. Saddles for individual use may be exempted.

(4)—Flying machines and their parts.

When necessary, the Chinese Government reserves the right to commandeer all or any of the above articles to be used in military operations.

ENEMY SUBJECTS AND EDUCATION.

The Ministry of Education has issued instructions that schools established and run by Germans or Austrians in the interior of China which are recognized as being not in the least concerned in anything of a military character, are permitted to continue work as usual.

Germans and Austrian professors engaged by Chinese schools may be retained as teachers provided they are recognized by Chinese officials to be in no way connected with military affairs, either directly or indirectly; otherwise they must be dismissed at once.

German and Austrian teachers, when recognized to have no connection with military affairs, should be accorded proper protection, but their movements must always be carefully watched.

THE DUTCH AND THE GERMAN BANK.

Considerable difficulty has been experienced in taking over the Deutsche Asiatische Bank in Tientsin (says Peking Tientsin Times). As at Peking, the Dutch authorities, whose interest in the matter it is difficult to understand, have placed every obstacle in the way of the Chinese authorities. When it was intended that the bank should be turned over to the Chinese representatives were unable to gain entrance. Later, the Financial and Foreign Commissioners of Tientsin city were sent for, but it was not until handed over that the keys of the bank were the Dutch authorities ceased to interfere in matters that do not concern them.

A GENERAL POST.

Liang Chi-chao is just as other men. He has dismissed some 83 members of the staff of his Ministry who had been there less than one year, which means selections of his predecessor in office, and has abolished five bureaux. This may represent real reform or it may indicate that he is also like other ministers, about to find positions for his friends and their friends.

THE THIRD FU.

The third fu ends to-day, but for the last week there has been a noticeable cooling off in the atmosphere. There was an autumn tang in the morning air, and in a week or two, when the women and children return from the coast, we shall realise that summer is over.

CITY-HALL WORK PARTY.

During the past two weeks the City Hall Work Party packed the following:—

100 shirts, 144 pyjamas, 34 night-shirts, 141 vests, 53 bed-jackets, 3 reversible bed-jackets, 10 surgical night-shirts, 55 shrouds, 43 prs. slippers, 2 prs. invalid boots, 285 handkerchiefs, 37 maps, 14 dozen milk-covers, 42 cap bandages, 19 eye bandages, 59 prs. operation stockings, 27 white hospital caps, 25 prs. gloves and mittens, 12 tray-cloths, 43 mufflers, 105 prs. socks, 63 prs. knee-caps, 2 knitted hot-water-bottle covers, 23 knitted caps.

The above was sent in four cases to the Red Cross depot in Bombay, who undertake to distribute to hospitals in India and Mesopotamia.

Included in this list is a consignment from Mrs. J. McGregor's work party at Pagoda Anchorage, Foochow. They sent 25 shirts, 25 vests and 6 eye-bandages, these last being knitted all by herself by a little boy of 8½, doing his bit splendidly for his country. Mrs. McGregor also sent a parcel of children's clothes for Belgians, which has been turned over to the Kowloon United Workers, who take charge of old and new garments, renovating and remaking where necessary, and sending home valuable boxes for refugees and destitutes.

The Chinese Ladies' Work Party sent 1,000 paper handkerchiefs, which should prove extremely useful.

We have to acknowledge with many thanks (says Mr. Stubb) a further donation of \$17.50, given by some ladies of Quarry Bay to buy wool for making the knitted woolen slippers. I would like to mention—though I can never express my appreciation and gratitude to them—the way in which the cutters at the City Hall have worked, through very trying weather, to keep up with the demand for cut-out garments, which, I am glad to say, has been very heavy this last month, with the American ladies joining in so heartily, and a good many new workers of our own. Not only do they work twice a week at the City Hall, coming, some of them, from Green Island, Cosmopolitan Dock, and Kowloon, in all weathers, but they take rolls of material home and cut-out during the week. Without their whole-hearted support, the City Hall could never hope to meet the demands on it.

Red Cross Depot,
No. 2 Shed, Alexandra Dock, Bombay,
7th July, 1917.

Mrs. Ethel M. Stubb,
City Hall Work Party.

Dear Madam,—I am in receipt of your letter of 7th June, with reference to the articles which are being made by your working party in Hongkong, and have to advise that these will be most acceptable to us for distribution in Mesopotamia and also to the Hospitals in India, as well as to the hospital ships.

I may mention that Lady Lawley, the Hon. Secretary, Q.M.N. Guild, London, has already written to us that she has advised all the Queen Mary Needlework Guilds working East of Suez to send their gifts to us for distribution, as owing to the heavy toll taken by submarines a considerable amount of these gifts have been lost. Some of the Guilds are already sending us cases of gifts, and I need hardly say how very welcome any gifts you can send us will be, and how much they will be appreciated.

At present the garments that are being used are all thin, as this is the hot season of the year; but, after about the end of September or early in October, the cold season will commence, and if you can arrange to send us warm garments from then on until about the middle of March, it would be a great help.

We anticipate a considerable difficulty this year in being able to receive warm garments from England, and any supply you can send of warm clothing will help to relieve the strain which will be put on us to meet all the requisitions which will be received. For your information I give you a list of articles which are all most useful and are continually being requisitioned:—

Shirts, flannel shirts without collars, pyjamas, dressing gowns, kimonoes, overalls, theatre squares, sheets, pillow-cases, dress-sheets, slippers, handkerchiefs, socks, table-cloths 9ft. by 6ft., white tray-cloths 22in. by 14in., and 36in. by 36in., table napkins, arms slings, bath and face towels, under-pants, vests, dusters, cholera-belts, pneumonia jackets, soiled linen bags, hot water-bottle covers, bed-pockets, bed-spreads, bed-gloves, mosquito head-nets, sand-fly head-nets, Cardigan jackets, jerseys, sweaters, blankets, balacabras, mufflers, helpless bed-shirts.

I am sending you samples of certain things which possibly you have not got as patterns, but most of the things you will have probably been already making and will not need a pattern. If at any time you require any information I shall always be very happy to give you, and I trust, in sending you such a large and varied list of articles, you will understand this is only to enable you to pick and choose for your working party all those articles which can be most suitably made according to the materials you have available.—Yours faithfully,

(Sd.) A. L. DAVIES

(Hon. Superintendent, Red Cross Depot).

Extract from letter from Mr. Davies to British Women's Work Association, Shanghai.

"Anything you send to Mesopotamia will tend to reduce the demand on us and leave us more for War Hospitals in India, hospital ships, etc."

"Owing to submarines and shortage of freight, India has now to take over the Red Cross Supply for Mesopotamia, and your assistance at this time is most opportune. Should you at any time require samples or any information at all, I should be glad if you would advise me."

INTIMATIONS

LANE, CRAWFORD & Co.

(ESTABLISHED 1850).

(TELEPHONE 1741).

LADIES' DEPARTMENT.

SALE

OF

WASHING

DRESSES

AUGUST 29TH TO SEPTEMBER 5TH.

THESE READY-TO-WEAR SUMMER DRESSES ARE IN THE LATEST STYLES AND MATERIALS, BUT HAVING ARRIVED TOO LATE FOR THE SEASON'S TRADE, WE OFFER THEM AT THE REDUCED PRICES.

FROM \$10.00 TO \$25.00 EACH.

LANE, CRAWFORD & CO.

18

ISHERWOOD CIGARETTES.

HAND-MADE IN CAIRO.

No. 3, Large

\$4.50 per 100

or 2.30 " 50

No. 4, Medium

\$3.60 per 100

or 1.85 " 50

No. 5, Small

\$3.20 per 100

or 1.65 " 50

Ask your

tobaccoist

for a tin

at once.



Known all over

the world as the

most popular

Egyptian

Cigarette

of to-day.

An absolutely

first quality

Cigarette.

Recommended

by all

connoisseurs.

Obtainable at:

HONGKONG CIGAR STORE

GRAND-EGYPTIAN TOBACCO STORE

ANGLO-EGYPTIAN TOBACCO STORE

KELLY & WAUGH, LTD.

LANE, CRAWFORD & CO.

A. S. WATSON & CO.

HONGKONG HOTEL KIOSK.

(487-1)

Wm. Powell Ltd

TELEPHONE 346

SOLE AGENTS

FOR

WICHERT & GARDINER.

MANUFACTURERS

OF

SMART SHOES

FOR

LADIES.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

ITALIAN CONVENT,
CAINE ROAD.

PITMAN'S SHORTHAND CLASSES.

NEW Term for Elementary (Beginners), Intermediate (Theory) and Advanced (Speed) Pupils begins on MONDAY, 3rd September, 1917.
Private classes held in the morning.
Examinations for Certificates will be held as usual by the Local Committee at the end of the term.
For further particulars apply at the Convent. 1970

WANTED.

A BOUT and September by Local Shipping Firm LADY STENOGRAPHIST-previous experience essential.
Apply—
Box 30,
Care of "Daily Press" Office. 1971

TO LET.

NO. 4, "BASILEA" Lyttelton Road.
ROOMED HOUSE with Servants' Quarters.
Apply to—
Messrs. LOWE, BINGHAM & MATTHEWS.
Chartered Bank Building. 1972

NOTICE.

WE HAVE THIS DAY REMOVED our Office from 3rd Floor, Hotel Mansions, to 4th Floor, YORK BUILDING, Chester Road.
S. C. ISMAIL & Co.
Hongkong, 24th August, 1917. 1987

WANTED.

LOCAL Shipping Firm requires an ENERGETIC YOUNG EUROPEAN with previous experience. Knowledge of Typing and Shorthand preferred.
Apply to—
Box 15,
Care of "Daily Press" Office. 1948

WANTED.

ENGINEER, BRITISH, as WORKS FOREMAN. Applications with Copy References in own writing, stating age, experience and salary required. No other applications considered.
W. S. BAILEY & CO., LTD. 1921

HOUSES TO LET

TO BE LET.

A FLAT at No. 3, Jordan Road, Kowloon.
Apply to—
KAYAMALLY & Co.,
5, D'Almeida Street,
Hongkong. 1969

TO LET.

IMMEDIATE entry. Four very desirable SHOPS, situated in Lee House Street, opposite the Grand Hotel, recently reconstructed.
For rent and other particulars apply to—
THE MANAGER,
HONGKONG ICE CO., LTD.,
46, Connaught Road Central. 1900

TO LET.

"HOMESTEAD" No. 43, Peak Unfurnished, immediate possession, for 3 months.
FLATS, "Wild Doll Buildings," Wan Chai.
HOUSES and FLATS, Gap Road.
Apply to—
SANG KEE,
Care of COMRADE DEPT.,
HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION. 1994

TO LET.

NO. 26, BELLIOS TERRACE.
A LARGE ROOM suitable for Office in Queen's Building (corner of Connaught Road and Lee House Street).
ONE GODOWN in Duddell Street.
Apply to—
LINTSEAD & DAVIS,
3rd Floor, Alexandra Buildings. 190

TO LET.

OFFICES at 4, Connaught Road Central.
OFFICE in King's Buildings.
HOUSES in Broadwood and Morston Terraces.
HOUSES on Shamoo, Canton.
Apply to—
THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT AND AGENCY CO., LTD. 198

TO LET.

A FLAT in Nathan Road, Kowloon.
FOUR-ROOMED HOUSES in Kowloon.
Apply to—
HUMPHREYS ESTATE & FINANCE Co., Ltd.,
Alexandra Buildings. 1941

WANTED.

A HOUSE or WHOLE FLOOR with about 10 Rooms in a central location.
Please apply to—
Box No. 1,
Care of "Daily Press" Office. 1977

PUBLIC COMPANIES

HONGKONG HOTEL COMPANY,
LIMITED.

NOTICE.

THE ORDINARY HALF-YEARLY MEETING OF SHAREHOLDERS will be held at the Company's Hotel, on SATURDAY, 1st September, 1917, at 12.15 p.m. for the purpose of receiving a Statement of Accounts of the Company to 30th June, 1917, with the Report of the Directors, and to discuss any matter that may be competently brought before the Meeting.
The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from 25th August, 1917, to 1st September, 1917, both days inclusive.
By Order of the Board,
J. H. TAGGART,
Manager and Secretary.
Hongkong, 20th August, 1917. 1965

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI
BANKING CORPORATION.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Certificate No. 3482 dated Hongkong 19th February, 1900, for 50 Shares numbered 54219 to 54243, 10203 to 10207, 52840 to 52849, 4186 to 4190 and 55811 to 55816 and Provisional Certificate No. 43/371 dated Hongkong, 5th July, 1907, for 25 Shares numbered 83204 to 83230, all Registered in the name of Sir CAZ. MAYNARD, Bart., have been LOST or STOLEN, and should this Certificate and this Provisional Certificate not be produced to the Bank before the 2nd September, 1917, new Certificates for the Shares will be issued and the aforesaid Certificate No. 3482 and Provisional Certificate No. 43/371 will thereafter be treated by this Corporation as Null and Void.
By Order of the Board of Directors,
N. J. STABLE,
Chief Manager.
Hongkong, 1st August, 1917. 1901

NATIONAL BANK OF CHINA, LIMITED
(IN LIQUIDATION).

(INCORPORATED IN ENGLAND).

Unredeemed Bank Notes.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that any OUTSTANDING NOTES will be paid on presentation to the undersigned on or before SATURDAY, 29th September, 1917, at Noon.
AFTER THAT DATE, holders will find it necessary to claim repayment IN STERLING from the BOARD OF TRADE, LONDON, to whom the necessary funds will be remitted.
THE BOARD OF TRADE make a charge for payment of claims out of monies deposited in the "COMPANIES LIQUIDATION ACCOUNT" at the Bank of England.
A. R. LOWE,
Liquidator.
Chartered Bank Building,
Hongkong, 18th August, 1917. 1956

G. B.
NOTICE

ANY EUROPEAN, Non-Asiatic or Indian desiring to leave the Colony should apply in person at the GENERAL POST OFFICE between the hours of 9 a.m. to 1 p.m. and 2 p.m. to 4 p.m. daily.
Applicants will be required to produce Passports or identification papers.
All persons with certain exceptions who remain in the Colony for more than 7 days are required to register themselves under the REGISTRATION or PERSONS ORDINANCE 1916.
Forms of Registration giving the particulars required may be obtained at the G.P.O. and at all Police Stations.
The penalty for non-compliance is a fine not exceeding \$50. 1958

COMMISSIONERS FOR THE PORT OF
RANGOON.

FOR SALE.

TWIN SCREW, Steel, Self-Propelling Suction Dredger "PELICAN" and Floating Pipe Line, built by Messrs. W. SIMONS & COMPANY, Renfrew, 1908.

DREDGER—Length 306 feet by 26 feet beam; maximum draught 10 feet 7 inches. Two sets triple expansion surface condensing propelling and two sets pumping engines with 4 boilers. Two 30" centrifugal pumps with nominal capacity of 30,000 cubic feet of sand or silt per hour lifting from a depth of 3 feet and delivering through 3,000 feet of pipe line.

FLOATING PIPE LINE in 58 lengths of steel pipe 50 feet long and 42 inches diameter on circular steel pontoons 26 feet diameter and 4 feet 4 inches deep.

Further particulars may be obtained from THE SECRETARY, COMMISSIONERS FOR THE PORT OF RANGOON,
Post Box No. 85,
Rangoon, Burma. 1939

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned has received instructions from the Liquidator of Messrs. WILKES & Co., in pursuance of an order of the Hongkong Government, to sell by Public Auction at 12 o'clock (Noon) TO-DAY (MONDAY), the 27th day of August, 1917, at his Sales Rooms, Duddell Street, Hongkong,

All the piece of ground situate at Yau Ma Tei, Kowloon, in the Colony of Hongkong, and registered in the Land Office as KOWLOON INLAND LOT No. 203.

In One Lot.

The property consists of a piece of ground abutting on Battery Street and Fourth Street (near the Praya) in Kowloon and contains an area of 4,600 square feet.

The Lot is held for the unexpired residue of a term of 75 years created therein by an Indenture of Crown Lease dated the 4th day of May, 1888.

The Annual Crown Rent is \$60.
For further particulars and conditions sale apply to

Messrs. HASTINGS & HASTINGS,
Solicitors for the Liquidator,
or to the Undersigned,
GEO. P. LAMBERT. 1933

INTIMATION

WATSON'S

B

BRANDY.

Superior Old Cognac.

A. S. WATSON &
CO., LTD.,

WINE AND SPIRIT

MERCHANTS.

TEL. 616.

DEATHS.

BLAIR.—Whilst travelling to England per str. *Kashima Maru*, on August 14th, ROBERT BLAIR, late of Messrs. Jardine, Matheson & Co., Ltd., of "heart failure".

BROWN.—Killed in action on August 17th, 1917, 2nd Lieut. E. J. BROWN, Royal Flying Corps, 40th Squadron.

COOKE.—At the General Hospital, Shanghai, on August 20th, MARY, beloved wife of JOHN E. COOKE (Messrs. Noel, Murray & Co., Ltd.), aged 37 years.

HILLIER.—In England, on August 14th, after a long and painful illness, Ada, the beloved wife of E. G. HILLIER, C.M.G., Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation, Peking.

PARSONS.—Died on active service, on August 16th, 1917, at Athens, Greece, Lieut. K. T. J. PARSONS, 6th Royal Irish Rifles (by cable).

SMITH.—At Sianfu, on August 7th, Iris, the dearly beloved wife of VIVIAN SMITH.

TAMPLIN.—At the Victoria Nursing Home, Shanghai, on August 21st, MARGARET CONSTERDINE TAMPLIN, widow of the late Lewis H. Tamplin, of Amoy.

HONGKONG OFFICE: 10A, DES VOUX ROAD, O.
LONDON OFFICE: 181, FLEET STREET, E.C.

The Daily Press.

HONGKONG, 27th AUGUST, 1917.

A VICTORY FOR LIBERTY.

It is with general satisfaction that the public have received the announcement that the Secretary of State for the Colonies has upheld the objection to the permanent character of the Military Service Bill, and that the local Government will, accordingly, introduce an amendment limiting the operation of the measure to the duration of the war and six months afterwards. All those concerned may, we think, be congratulated upon this smooth and speedy settlement of a question which has already aroused very considerable feeling and threatened to culminate in a public protest. It will be remembered that the omission of any time-limit was the first of the criticisms which we offered against the Bill as soon

as it was submitted to the Legislative Council. We regarded the omission then as due to an oversight, but, upon the matter being raised on the second reading, it was immediately made evident that the omission was intentional. Although it is quite possible that the measure would not have been disallowed if it had been passed in this form, we were convinced that, once the issue was definitely raised, the Imperial Authorities would never countenance it, for a very important question of principle was involved. In the circumstances, to have sanctioned compulsory military service for all time in Hongkong would have placed the British Ministry in an extremely embarrassing position. Their action would have been regarded as a straw showing which way the wind blew, and would have exposed them to the charge of secretly favouring militarism while openly professing a deep-seated antipathy to it.

The principal blemish in the Bill having disappeared, we can afford to view the others in a more indulgent light, because, at the worst, any hardships are only temporary. A serious attempt, however, must be made to soften down very considerably the asperities of the Army Act in its application to the Hongkong Defence Corps. This Act, it is true, has been in force for a long time without any visible effect. Nevertheless, it has undoubtedly produced a feeling of uncertainty and insecurity amongst those who are subject to it. Technically, it deprives nearly the whole of the adult British male population of the Colony of its civil status, and it is only due to the moderation of the Government that it has not done so in fact. While it may be argued that the mildness of its application in the past should give us confidence in the future, it may, with greater force, be contended that if experience has shown it to be unnecessary there is no need to continue it. Discipline is maintained in the Police Reserve without its aid, and, while that is the case, an inequitable distinction is drawn between two sections of the civilian population. At least, the extent to which the members of the Defence Corps will be amenable to the Act should be clearly stated, so that every one may know precisely what civil rights he still retains.

There is no doubt, also, that if the Government were to lower the age for exemption it would be a very popular concession, despite the fact that they have already undertaken to introduce a modified form of training for men over fifty. It might very well be left for those over forty-five to volunteer, for it may be taken for granted that all who felt able to be of use would cheerfully offer their services for the duration of the war. The demands which it is proposed to make upon the younger men cannot be regarded as exacting. We confess that we have no sympathy with young able-bodied men who, though they cease work at five o'clock in the evening and have every Saturday afternoon and Sunday to themselves, begrudge any time spent in learning to become efficient in military exercises. Such men, however, are very few and far between. At the same time duties that deprive a man of his proper rest and so unfit him for his work next day should be curtailed as far as possible now that business-houses are being run with depleted staffs owing to the release of men for active service overseas. We have never hesitated to urge that there should be, as far as practicable, equality of sacrifice between this Colony and the Mother Country, and we have had the satisfaction of seeing many of the suggestions offered in our columns carried into effect, but we see no merit in unavailing sacrifice. The Imperial Authorities have refused either to entrust local defence to the residents or to apply conscription to the Colony for overseas service. In these circumstances it is only reasonable to assume that they attach importance to the vigorous prosecution of local commercial activities, and this fact should be borne in mind when considering any scheme of military service. There is no desire to shirk responsibility, but there is a natural tendency to ask that the duties which people are called upon to perform shall be justified by necessity. Certainly it seems rather late in the day to call for any drastic changes when the local auxiliary forces have been serving under war conditions for three years and all the neighbouring territories are now our Allies.

The Chinese Minister underwent a successful operation by Dr. Cantlie on June 30th.

Mr. M. H. Yung, Kwong Yuen-Han Railway Company, Canton, has been elected a Fellow of the Royal Society of Arts.

Mr. D. Forbes, acting agent of the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation at Canton, has gone to the North.

Subadar Mehr Khan, 74th Punjab, has been appointed an Honorary Aide-de-Camp to H.E. the Governor vice Subadar-Major Bribal, 74th Punjab.

The Government Gazette contains regulations governing the importation of goods into Russia, which have been approved by the Russian Provisional Government.

The names of the following have been added to those qualified to perform the duties of Auditors under the Companies Ordinance:—Mr. A. E. Hinch, 26, Broadway, New York; and Mr. A. T. Roberts, 26, Broadway, New York.

The Government Gazette announces the rescission of the regulations with reference to the refund of duty on exported tobacco, and also the reduction of the annual fee for a Licensed Tobacco Warehouse licence from \$250 to \$75.

On Saturday evening (August 18th) the resident members of the German Club and the secretary had taken themselves elsewhere and the last seals were affixed by the Chinese authorities, and now what about the German Consulate and the ex-officials who continue to enjoy its use? This is an irregularity (says the N.O. Daily News) which ought no longer to be tolerated.

A Chinese, who snatched a handbag containing \$12 from a Portuguese lady near Sincere's, was sentenced to twelve months' imprisonment by Mr. A. Dyer Ball at the Magistracy on Saturday. The prisoner, who had been previously convicted, was chased by the prosecutrix and overtaken. He then endeavoured to strike the prosecutrix, and, although told that if he returned the bag nothing more would be said of the occurrence, declined to give it up, declaring that he had not stolen it.

Mr. W. H. Gaskell has been presented by his colleagues in the Hongkong Special Police Reserve with a cheque on the occasion of his departure for England to volunteer for work connected with the war, although he is fifty-five years of age. It was pointed out, on the occasion of the presentation, that P.-c. Gaskell was one of the original twenty members who formed the nucleus of the present force, that he had never missed a drill, and that he was the only member of the European Company to be awarded the badge of merit by H.E. the Governor.

Major Percy Robert Murdoch Collins, D.S.O., R.G.A., after serving for three years at Hongkong and during the native disturbances at Canton, was ordered to England soon after the outbreak of war, and joined the heavy siege battery, with which he went to the Front in May, 1915. He was appointed to the command 10 months ago, and continued to hold it until he fell on June 25th last. He was mentioned in despatches at the New Year and awarded the D.S.O. on the occasion of the King's Birthday last month. Major Collins leaves a widow.

CORRESPONDENCE.

THE MILITARY SERVICE BILL
TIME LIMIT TO BE INSERTED.

The following letter has been received from the Hon. Colonial Secretary.

[TO THE EDITOR OF THE "HONGKONG DAILY PRESS."]

Sir—I am directed to inform you that His Excellency the Governor has communicated to the Secretary of State for the Colonies the objection raised by the Unofficial Members of the Legislative Council to the fact that the Military Service Bill contains no clause limiting the period of its operation.

Mr. Long has replied to the effect that, having regard to all the circumstances, the operation of the bill should be limited to the duration of the war and a period of six months afterwards, and an amendment will be introduced accordingly.

I am, Sir, your obedient servant,
CLAUDE SEVERN,
Colonial Secretary.
Colonial Secretary's Office,
Hongkong, 25th August, 1917.

CHINESE TELEGRAMS.

[BY COURTESY OF THE "CHUNG NGOI SAN PO."]

THE HEALING EFFECT OF WAR.

SHANGHAI, August 26th.

Chi Tao-kong, Acting Tuchen of Szechwan, has wired to Peking stating that, owing to the declaration of war on Germany, the Szechwan and Yunnan troops will make peace in order to oppose the enemy unitedly.

The Minister of Foreign Affairs has entertained the Foreign Ministers.

CANTON NEWS.

[BY COURTESY OF THE "CHUNG NGOI SAN PO."]

August 26th.

THE DECLARATION OF WAR.

A despatch through the Dutch Consul has been received by the local authorities requesting that protection may be afforded to German chapels in various districts. Ex-General Lung Chai Kwong has telegraphed to Peking that he favours the declaration of war with Germany, and is willing to go to the front in Europe. A telegram of appreciation from the Government has been received.

THE SOUTHERN PARLIAMENT.

The sum of \$100,000 has been remitted, through the China Bank, to Dr. Sun Yat-sen from one of the federations in Singapore. The amount is given to Naval salaries and expenses.

The Special Parliament held its first meeting yesterday in the Provincial Assembly Hall, which was decorated with flags and flowers. The ceremony was attended by local officials, Foreign Consuls and the officers of the Army and Navy. A crowd of several thousand people was present. The ceremony concluded after several lectures had been delivered and tea had been served.

A dinner was given by the Civil Governor to the Parliamentary representatives yesterday.

An aerial service-school or corps will be formed by Dr. Sun Yat-sen.

"FAIR AND WARMER."

SUCCESSFUL PERFORMANCE BY
THE FRAWLEY CO.

The Frawley Company made a highly successful first appearance at the Theatre Royal, Hongkong, on Saturday night, and justified the favourable reports which had preceded them. The comedy "Fair and Warmer," which they chose for their opening performance, kept the large house in a state of continuous merriment. The cast is a small one, but all the characters were remarkably well sustained. The story deals with the domestic misunderstandings of two couples, who live in adjacent flats. It opens at the point where a wife, bored by her prosy husband, meets an old sweetheart of a more dashing disposition, and threatens to sue for a divorce. The perplexed husband, in his dismay, goes to his neighbour for sympathy and counsel, and is urged by him to absent himself from home occasionally on some plausible pretext in order "to keep his wife wondering." He confesses himself, however, temperamentally unsuited for the rôle of a flâneur. Being upbraided a little later by his friend's wife for the infidelity which she assumes to be the cause of the rift within the lute, he is provoked to disclose her husband's duplicity. Left at home together that evening, the two decide to arouse the jealousy of their absent spouses by being found together in a compromising situation. The time hangs heavily, however, and, with the idea of keeping themselves awake, decide to take some alcoholic stimulant, to which they are both unaccustomed. The extraordinary cocktails which they mix, combined with copious libations of champagne, produce a state of utter intoxication, and the result which they set out to attain is fully realised when they are found later on. Serious complications ensue, but, of course, everything is satisfactorily adjusted in the end. The spectacle of a young woman in her cups is, perhaps, scarcely edifying, and although Miss Hager, who is a very accomplished actress, depicted it with great skill and as much delicacy as possible, this scene might with advantage, we think, be somewhat curtailed. As "Billie Bartlett," Mr. T. Daniel Frawley gave a splendid impersonation of the husband whose wife was first exasperated by his virtues and then by his supposed vices. "Laura Bartlett," his impulsive wife, was admirably portrayed by Miss Annette Tyler, while Mr. Homer Barton in the part of "Jack Wheeler" was a wildly deceiving husband of a rather engaging type. To-night the play will be staged again.

THE WAR.

FURTHER ANGLO-FRENCH SUCCESSES.

DISAGREEMENT BETWEEN RUSSIAN MINISTERS.

GERMANY AND THE PAPAL NOTE.

ITALIANS PURSUING RETIRING ENEMY.

Franco-Belgian Front.

LATEST CABLES.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

BRITISH FRONT.

ENEMY HEAVILY BOMBARD POSITIONS.

LONDON, August 26th.

Field-Marshal Sir Douglas Haig reports:—Early this morning the enemy heavily bombarded our positions south-eastward of Epéhy and attacked Gillefont Farm on both flanks.

After sharp fighting the enemy captured a portion of the trenches north-eastward of the farm.

We still retain possession of the farm. We drove off raiders north-eastward of Gouzeourt, and advanced our line slightly north-westward of Lens.

GERMAN CLAIM.

LONDON, August 25th.

A wireless German official report states:—An English attack astride the Ypres-Menin road pressed us back.

At the north-western fringe of the Herenthage Wood, we surprised and captured Gillefont Farm, southward of Vendhuille.

EARLIER CABLES.

FURTHER POSITIONS CAPTURED.

LONDON, August 25th.

Field-Marshal Sir Douglas Haig reports:—We captured a length of a German trench to the west of Lens, and an enemy post in the neighbourhood of Lombartzyde, securing prisoners and a machine-gun.

There is artillery activity to the east of Epéhy.

THE CANADIAN SUCCESSES.

LONDON, August 25th.

The Canadian successes are described as constituting an epic in heroism. The Canadians have been assaulting continuously for ten days.

After capturing a slug heap they retired from the crest, scaling the western slope by sheer courage.

The Dominion troops have smashed through streets entangled with hedges of steel, houses alive with machine-guns, tunnels under red brick ruins, loopholed walls and enfilading machine-gunning. Many times daily they were counter-attacked by swarms from tunnels. Six enemy Divisions, including four Guards Divisions, have been shattered; the Canadians, in places, being outnumbered.

"A TALE OF UNIMAGINABLE FEROCITY."

It is a tale of unimaginable ferocity, there being no surrendering and hand-to-hand fighting with bayonets and the butt-ends of the rifles and the throwing back of enemy bombs when the Canadians' own became exhausted, and officers told of being for six days and nights without sleep.

When the Canadians advanced, the enemy, who was three times as strong, advanced simultaneously and the forces clashed on "No Man's Land," between the enemy and our own intensive bar-rages.

On the left, they fought in the open until their ammunition was spent and then they continued with their bayonets and the butt-ends of their rifles. Massed enemy reinforcements came up with stick bombs and by repeated storming parties gradually drove back the Canadians to their trench.

The Canadians on the right came against machine-guns and fortress-houses. Some rushed as far as the walls and others got beyond them and held out all day till recalled.

To the south there was no withdrawal. The Battalions forced their way to the southern entrance of Lens, which is now closed up. It was the hardest fighting the Canadians have had.

The Germans used 50 battalions and their losses are estimated at between twelve and fifteen thousand men.

LATEST CABLES.

FRENCH FRONT.

ENEMY'S WEAK REPLY.

PARIS, August 25th.

A communiqué states:—On the left bank of the Meuse the enemy weakly replied with artillery. On the right bank the activity of both artilleries was somewhat lively. There was no infantry action.

GERMAN REPORT.

LONDON, August 25th.

A wireless German official report states:—We completely repulsed a French attack on a three kilometre front, southward of St. Quentin.

There is increased fighting at Verdun. French attacks on the Forges River and Hill 344 were unsuccessful.

8,000 GERMANS PREFER CAPTIVITY.

LONDON, August 25th.

Reuter's Correspondent with the French Headquarters reports:—The capture of Hill 304, by which the enemy was deprived of practically the last effective observatory point on the left bank of the Meuse, was effected within two hours, although the men had to wade through marshes often waist-deep, amidst gas and high-explosive shells. The determination of the Germans to hold the line of heights captured on August 20th and 21st was evidenced by the fact that the proportion of officers captured is almost fifty per cent. higher than usual. Seven thousand and six hundred prisoners were captured in two days, and these include 201 officers; while of 11,000 prisoners captured on December 12th the officers included only 208.

The Sixth Brandenburg Reserve Division was practically wiped out. Sixty-nine of its officers and 2,784 men out of its three regiments were made prisoner, being well over a third of its bayonet strength. The prisoners include the whole divisional organisation, with cooks, cyclists, and even the band, which had been sent to the front-line on the Goose Hill as fighting men. In order to prevent a recurrence of the wholesale surrenders of December 12th, the German Command had circulated a fictitious account of the terrible sufferings of war-prisoners in France. Nevertheless, 8,000 Germans preferred captivity to longer enduring the French fire.

GERMANS PERSISTENTLY BOMB HOSPITALS.

Reuter's Correspondent at the French Headquarters reports:—The attack on the Anglo-French military hospitals are so deliberate and frequent that there is no question that the Germans are practising a new frightfulness. As an instance, an hospital within range of the German guns was shelled so persistently that shelter-trenches had to be dug around it. Three women nurses were killed and five wounded at this hospital. Altogether forty-three persons, nurses, orderlies and wounded, were killed and 55 were injured in the four hospitals attacked.

BRAVEY OF FRENCH NURSES.

Mademoiselle de Baye, the matron in charge of an hospital, who with the utmost bravery superintended the removal of the sick and wounded to the shelter-trenches, herself remaining in the open under fire, has been made a Chevalier of the Legion of Honour, which is an unique distinction for a woman, and four nurses have been given War Crosses.

EARLIER CABLES.

FORTIFIED WORKS BRILLIANTLY CARRIED.

PARIS, August 25th.

A communiqué states:—We again progressed to the north of Hill 304, and brilliantly carried, last night, three fortified works to the south of Bethincourt.

We took 450 prisoners, all unarmoured, on the left bank of the Meuse, yesterday, making the total 8,100.

THE THUNDERING GUNS.

AMSTERDAM, August 25th.

The *Local Anzitter* states that the guns at Verdun and Isouze were distinctly heard on the Rhine, and in the Palatinato and Bavarian Alps, respectively.

Africa.

LATEST CABLES.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

THE AFRICAN CAMPAIGN.

LONDON, August 25th.

An official report states:—In the Lindi area we drove back the enemy eight miles.

The Belgians from the Kilossa northern area, forced the enemy to retire to the south bank of the Ruaha river.

A considerable German force at Opeops, 65 miles south-westward of Mohengi, is being closely invested by our columns.

Our troops in the southern area are approaching Tunduru, an important enemy supply centre.

The Near East.

EARLIER CABLES.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

THE OPERATIONS IN PALESTINE.

LONDON, August 25th.

The War Office announces that there have been several raids on the Turkish trenches in Palestine, with good results. Turkish desertions are frequent.

Italian Front.

EARLIER CABLES.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

ITALIAN FRONT.

MONITORS SURPRISE AUSTRIANS.

LONDON, August 25th.

Italian war correspondents describe the monitors as monster vessels with guns of the largest size made, for long range, and they have surprised the Austrians.

While the British pounded Hermada, the Italians shelled the military works at Trieste, to which the Austrians feebly replied. The monitors were protected against attack by torpedo-boats and patrol boats which blocked the outlet from the harbours, preventing the enemy from emerging.

Enemy aeroplanes, under cover of the darkness, went up and bombed the spot where the monitors were last seen, but they had previously shifted their position and the only result was the loss of an enemy aeroplane which was struck by shrapnel and its cargo of bombs exploded.

The enemy position is becoming daily more critical and the Austrians are withdrawing their heavy artillery from the rear fearing its capture.

The total of prisoners is still mounting up, and the 10th, 45th, 77th Regiments of the 24th enemy Division have been practically annihilated.

TRICOLOUR ON MONTE SANTO.

ROME, August 24th.

It is officially reported that the "Tricolour" has been flying since yesterday from the summit of Monte Santo, and troops from the second army are pursuing the retreating enemy.

On the Carso front fighting continues at Caproni, where we bombed Chiapovani Valley.

General.

LATEST CABLES.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

UNITED STATES AND THE WAR.

ALLEGED PURCHASES IN AMERICA.

WASHINGTON, August 25th.

Mr. McAdoo has announced the creation of a Commission to handle Allied purchases in the United States. It is expected that this measure will result in a more thorough co-ordination of American and Allied purchases and a more effective use of the combined resources of the Governments in the prosecution of the war.

AMERICA'S WAR EXPENDITURE.

The War Expenditure of the United States during August has been £4,800,000 daily, of which two-thirds have been advances to the Allies. The War Expenditure since the commencement of the war has been £477,000,000.

THE TEA SITUATION.

LONDON, August 26th.

The *Times* states there are various indications that a much tighter grip of the tea situation will secure the immediate future. The trade now seems to be fully prepared to find developments, and will, under the direction of the Government, purchase tea in India for civilian requirements.

The *Times* fully expects that the tonnage position will shortly be considerably improved.

EARLIER CABLES.

RESTRICTIONS IN EGYPT.

CAIRO, August 25th.

Major-General Sir E. Allenby has issued a proclamation which states that nobody will be allowed on the north coast of Egypt at night time, except for a lawful purpose.

A substantial reward has been offered for information leading to the arrest of carriers of seditious literature and smugglers of arms and ammunition, and spies.

RUSSIAN MINISTER RESIGNS.

PETERSBURG, August 25th.

M. Savinkoff, the acting Minister for War, has resigned owing to a military and political difference with M. Korniloff. It is stated that General Korniloff shares the views of M. Savinkoff.

THE MINISTERS' DISAGREEMENT.

LONDON, August 25th.

It appears that M. Kerenky disagrees with M. Savinkoff and General Korniloff, who contend that it is impossible to introduce discipline without severe measures, like shooting mutineers, etc.

General Korniloff demands the militarisation of the railways in view of the possibility of an immediate general strike.

THE MOSCOW CONFERENCE.

General Korniloff will attend the Moscow Conference to which Ukraine has declared it will send representatives.

GERMANY AND THE POPE'S NOTE.

AMSTERDAM, August 25th.

The *Vormer* states that seven members of the Reichstag—two Socialists, two representatives of the Centre and one each of three smaller parties—will participate in the discussion on Germany's reply to the Papal Note.

FRENCH COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF HONOURED.

PARIS, August 25th.

The Grand Cross of the Legion of Honour has been conferred on General Petain, in recognition of his success at Verdun and in Belgium.

THE SILVER MARKET.

LONDON, August 25th.

Silver is quoted at 44 7/8. The market is steady, with buyers.

LATEST CABLES.

LONDON, August 26th.

The silver market is firm.

[Telegrams received on Saturday and on Sunday morning and published in an "Extra" on Sunday, will be found on page 4.]

ENEMY SHIPS IN CHINA.

REPORTED OFFER FOR PURCHASE FROM JAPAN.

Baron Shimpur Goto, Japan's Home Minister, is trying to purchase 14 German merchantmen, interned in China (according to the *Tokio Asahi*). Baron Goto has been negotiating with the Chinese Government through Messrs. Suzuki & Co., and it is reported that the dealings with the Chinese authorities have been making smooth progress, in view of the fact that China is now badly in need of money.

Baron Goto offers to pay ¥9,000,000 for the vessels. Mr. Yamamoto, president of the Shosha Steamship Company, who demanded that he be given a share in the profits, has been admitted into the deal and the project made a joint enterprise.

Baron Goto now faces another difficulty. Several of his intimate friends in the Government service are now asking that they also be permitted to share in the profits. The Baron, however, stood a fair chance of settling these troubles until another obstacle arose. This came in the form of a strong objection raised by a certain Tokio Ambassador, who (according to the *Asahi*) has instructed his Minister in Peking to take every possible measure to impede the transaction.

It is interesting to recall, says the *Japan Advertiser*, that in the early days of the war, the Pacific Mail and the China Mail, both of American registry and in need of more vessels, made a survey with the view of purchasing these German and Austrian vessels. But now this deal seems to have been entirely dropped, as no more has been heard of it.

THE BEST EQUIPPED ARMY.

KEYNOTE OF BRITISH EFFICIENCY.

Before the war came our Army had never been a large one as measured from the standpoint of modern armies. Never had we a gun or a horse or a man too many; but always those guns and horses and men were well found and equipped. The British soldier of to-day, just as his ancestor who fought at Quatre Bras and Waterloo, carries all his personal belongings on his back. Mess-tins, cleaning gear, spare boots, socks, shirts, all are folded into an incredibly small space and stowed in the "pack," which is the infantryman's Gladstone bag all the world over. The soldiers of the French Foreign Legion, hard sweating, hard fighting campaigners, have made a marching song about their "paquetage," which goes:—

"Le sac na fois toujours à dos."
Those men, who have fought in Morocco and Algeria, all agree with their ally Tommy Atkins in France that a well-designed "marching order," as the soldier calls his equipment, means comfort and convenience for the wearer. Your true soldier who cares for his pack can find any single thing in it in the dark. He knows exactly where everything is stowed, and his motto—if he has been trained as our soldiers are—is, "A place for everything, and everything in its place."

EVERYTHING GOOD.

Equipment—that is one of the key-notes of efficiency. Packs are not, of course, the only things that are made well for the British soldier. Boots must be good and solid and hardy yet soft to the feet of the wearer. Our boots in the French have the best boots in the world. Your foot soldier cannot march with a cramped toe, for, however well plucked he may be, sooner or later that cramped toe develops into a swollen foot and the foot into a stiff leg.

Our Army is the best equipped in the world. Steel shrapnel helmets, lined with rubber, protect the heads of our men from the bursting shells of the Hun; sheep-skin coats keep them from the cold when the Flanders mud turns itself into frozen craters; a far-seeing War Office even supplies covers for the magazine of Tommy's rifle as a protection against the rivers of the trenches.

Horses and guns are just as well looked after as their masters. A gun is a mighty weapon which hurls death across miles of mud with an appalling ease, yet the least bit of rust inside the barrel is sufficient to affect its shooting efficiency. Consequently a gun has to be cleaned just as much as it is fired—and one cannot clean a fifteen-inch howitzer with a tin of metal polish and a duster. All the special cleaning materials must be as ready to the gunner's hand as are the shells with which he feeds his gun. Just as a horse needs a blanket, so does a gun need a cover and its various toilet arrangements. All are provided for them over there in Flanders. Horse, foot, and guns have no wants that are not supplied.

The German is well equipped. At the beginning of the war he was better found than we were, but we are out to win this struggle—and ours is the better-found army now.

MAGIC OF SUPPLY.

The clothing of our Army is only one of the many improvements which make it the best equipped the world has ever seen. It is said that the Army Service Corps and the Ordnance can in ten minutes supply an officer, provided he has the necessary authority, with anything from an identity disc to a motor-car. To be well equipped means that fresh supplies of everything that an army needs must be ready to hand wherever and whenever needed. The man who loses his sun helmet in the wastes of Palestine must be provided with a fresh one, just as quickly as his brother in "Plug-street" who mislays his "pudding basin," as Tommy calls his shrapnel helmet. It sounds very easy to supply a man with his immediate wants almost anywhere in the world's fighting area.

Think of the buttons that are needed for the soldier; the tin cans, the spoons, the bootlaces, the millions of pairs of socks, the forks and knives, the towels, the chains and belts and straps and sand bags, camp stools and bandoliers and pudding basins. War is not wholly made up of shells and hand grenades.—J.B.

TURKEY'S PART.

EQUIPPED FOR A LONG WAR.

The Turks are amply equipped to make war for a long time, yet they are far from being discouraged, according to Mr. Eustace Vincent, an *attaché* of the United States Embassy at Constantinople, who has recently arrived in London from Spain on his way back to the United States. The Turks still have a reserve of 2,000,000 men, he says, to be called when needed. Regarding Turkish conditions generally, the *attaché* says:—

"Conditions in Turkey are nowhere nearly so bad as I saw reported in the European newspapers. The 2,000,000 men which the Turks still have in their unused reserve are well armed and in prime condition."

"The Turks look upon the loss of Armenia and a part of Mesopotamia as only temporary and they have not yet lost hope that they will eventually recover Egypt. They regard the Arabian Republic as nothing more nor less than a joke, asserting that the Sheikh, who has proclaimed the independence of Arabia, does not control 50 square miles of territory, and has the support of only a few small tribes. They say that the widespread reports published in the European press of successes of the Allied arms are solely for the purposes of keeping up the spirit of the Allies in the field and at home." The reported bitter hatred of the German officers by the Turkish soldiers only applies to the Prussians, according to the informant.

HATRED OF GERMAN OFFICERS.

"There is this much foundation in the reports," he says. "Where Prussians were placed in command of Turkish troops, their domineering and overbearing qualities caused hard feelings, but there were no mutinies. The Turk is a fatalist. He thinks that if Allah saw fit to place over him such a heretic, the heretic was doomed to eternal damnation anyway, while the reward of the Turks in the hereafter will be all the greater. Where Bavarian and Saxon army officers are in command there is perfect harmony, and the German general staff has at last seen the wisdom of taking advantage of various pretexts to remove the Prussians and replace them with Bavarians or Saxons. Wherever this is done the hard feelings quickly vanish." When told of Swiss reports of Turkish snuffiness, seeking a separate peace, the *attaché* expressed his doubt of their veracity.

"Of course I have not yet had time to get in touch with general conditions," he said, "and there are many things of which I am ignorant, but the fact is that the Turks believe that the *Entente* victory means the loss of all their European territory, and that if any mercy was waged out to the Central Powers they would receive none. They do not believe that Germany would make a separate peace and permit Turkey's dissolution, for this would mean an ending of the German dream of an empire from the North Sea to Persia. They do not fear the realization of this dream; they prefer to be thrust into Asia and lose all hopes of being of any further weight in world affairs."

THE ARMENIAN MASSACRES.

Regarding the Armenian massacres, the *attaché* said: "There is no excuse for them and the half of their horror has not been told. The Turkish authorities fear to antagonize the Kurdish tribes, holding that Turkish regulars would have to be sacrificed to prevent the massacres, and their blood was more valuable to Turkey than that of the Armenians. There are these massacres have on the western world, but their advice is unheeded. Armenia is a difficult problem for Turkey. If every Irishman were eternally plotting with Germany against England, England would have to deal with Ireland and second Armenia. It would be handled differently, of course, for the Turkish authorities have the same supreme capacity for misrule that the Russian bureaucracy had."

"Turkish newspapers blazoned the news of the declaration of the new Russian Government that it sought no territorial expansion, and it was interpreted as a sign that Russia was putting out feelers for a separate peace with the Central Powers."

Regarding the relations between the Turks and the Bulgarians, the *attaché* declared that even as the former enmity between the English and the French is no bar to cordiality now, "the Bulgarians and the Turks, so far as I could learn, get along very well. The Bulgars fought against Turkish misrule not with a hatred of the individual Turk."

AIRCRAFT MANUFACTURE.

Benjamin L. Williams, secretary of Aircraft Manufacturers' Association, says that prior to the war aircraft were built in Great Britain as a sporting proposition, by one or two of the automobile makers, who had been very successful in the development of the racing automobile engine. To-day the cash invested in the aircraft industry in England is £8,000,000. There are 68,000 employees. They have a capacity of 41,000 aeroplanes in a year. The man-power is one-third as efficient as American workmen, due to local conditions. The American industry with its equipment and cash invested can turn out on a peace-time programme 600 aeroplanes in a month, or 7,200 in a year.

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AMERICAN TIN PLATES 14in. x 20in. in 100, 90, 85 and 80 lb. cases.

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Merchants dealing at or with the above ports will be supplied with C.I.F. quotations immediately on receipt of inquiry.

Correspondence Solicited.

HONGKONG TIDE TABLE

From 27th August to 2nd September.

Day of Week	Day of Month	HIGH WATER.			LOW WATER.		
		H'k'g	Mean	Time	H'k'g	Mean	Time
Mon.	27	h. m.	ft. in.		h. m.	ft. in.	
		3 17	6' 4"		11 41	2' 2"	
Tues.	28	h. m.	ft. in.		h. m.	ft. in.	
		4 21	6' 7"		10 40	1' 7"	
Wed.	29	h. m.	ft. in.		h. m.	ft. in.	
		5 42	7' 1"		1 23	1' 2"	
Thurs.	30	h. m.	ft. in.		h. m.	ft. in.	
		6 48	7' 5"		0 3	3' 7"	
Fri.	31	h. m.	ft. in.		h. m.	ft. in.	
		7 45	7' 7"		1 9	3' 2"	
Sat.	1	h. m.	ft. in.		h. m.	ft. in.	
		8 37	7' 8"		2 5	3' 7"	
Sun.	2	h. m.	ft. in.		h. m.	ft. in.	
		9 25	6' 3"		3 11	1' 0"	
		9 28	7' 7"		2 56	2' 2"	
		9 55	5' 7"		3 56	1' 2"	

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Lime Juice have recently been shipped
from London. Give an order to your
storekeeper to-day.

THE WAR.

The following Cables were received on
Saturday night and issued in our
Early morning Beta yesterday.

FRENCH-ITALYAN FRONT

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

ATTACK AND COUNTER-
ATTACK.THE FIGHTING ON THE YPRES-
MENIN ROAD.

LONDON, August 25th.

Sir Douglas Haig reports that fresh
enemy troops counter-attacked positions
in the neighbourhood of the Ypres-Menin
road. Repeated assaults forced back our
advanced troops.The fierce fighting at Inverness Copse,
and Glencorse Wood continues. Our
artillery dispersed concentrations in this
area. The enemy's losses are heavy.We advanced slightly to the south-east
of St. Julian.We drove down one German aeroplane
and brought down one. Three of ours are
missing.

PRAISE FOR THE CANADIANS.

SIR DOUGLAS HAIG'S TRIBUTE TO
GENERAL CURRIE.

OTTAWA, August 24th.

Sir Douglas Haig has sent his congrat-
ulations to General Currie on the complete
and important success achieved by the
Canadians under his command. The
message says that the Canadians on the
16th inst. totally defeated four German
divisions whose losses are reliably estimat-
ed to exceed double the Canadian losses.
The skill, bravery and determination
shown in attack and in maintaining the
positions won against repeated heavy
counter-attacks were in all respects ad-
mirable.A RECORD WEEK FOR THE
FRENCH.ESTABLISHED ON THE MEUSE
HEIGHTS.

LONDON, August 25th.

Correspondents state that the capture
of Hill 304 was a brilliant operation.
The history of the war does not hold
a better week's work for the French, who
are now established in the most advan-
tageous positions on the Meuse heights.The battle was notable for the French
gun fire and the enemy's poison gas.The Germans had seven divisions fight-
ing on the front line and five in support.
Two-thirds of the total prisoners were
taken on the left bank of the Meuse. The
longest advance was on the right bank
due to the strength of the front lines
held, contrary to the enemy's custom.General Pershing witnessed the assault
on the 20th inst.The German sixth reserve division,
facing Deadman Hill, lost 2,600 pris-
oners.

LIVELY ARTILLERY DUEL.

LONDON, August 25th.

A French communiqué states that in
Champagne there is a rather lively artil-
lery duel in the region of Teton.On the Verdun front hostile artillery,
which was energetically countered, bom-
barded the French new first line, especial-
ly north of Hill 304 between Sinnognietz
and Chambrettes Farm.A hundred prisoners were taken at
Hill 304.

A FINE OPERATION COMPLETED.

LONDON, August 25th.

Reuter's correspondent at the French
Headquarters telegraphs that the taking
of Hill 304 completes the operation begun
on the 20th inst. It was the last Boche
stronghold marked down for capture.
The value of the hill lay chiefly in the
menace it offered to the French positions
at Morhommé.TREMENDOUS GERMAN
LOSSES.

WHOLE DIVISION WIPED OUT.

LONDON, August 24th.

Correspondents with the French Army
state that the operations begun on the
20th inst. have now resulted in the posses-
sion of the whole line of the assigned
objectives, depriving the enemy of his last
offensive positions before Verdun. The
whole three regiments of one enemy divi-
sion were killed or taken prisoner. The
enemy's losses are not confined to the
front lines. The French heavily shelled
an unusually numerous mass of reserves,
resulting in one German battalion losing
two-thirds of its effectives, and in another
instance when a heavy counter-attack was
being prepared the enemy were decimated.

A DASHING FRENCH ATTACK.

LONDON, August 25th.

A French communiqué states:—A
dashing attack this morning between
Avocourt Wood and Mort Homme
went considerably beyond the objec-
tives. We carried the formidable Hill
304 in a single rush and also Bois Cam-
maré, westward of the line of fortifica-
tions north of the Hill. We reached the
south bank of the Forges Brook, between
Haucourt and Bethincourt. The average
depth of the advance was over two kilo-
metres. We took more prisoners.A vigorous offensive to the east of the
Esnes-Bethincourt road, enabled us to
widen our positions north of Mort Homme
to a depth of about one kilometre.

GERMAN ADMISSION.

LONDON, August 25th.

A German official wireless message,
says:—We repulsed trenches south of
the Ypres-Menin Road, and destroyed
twenty-one tanks. On Wednesday we re-
pulsed the Canadians attempting to enter
Lens. There is intense artillery firing on
both sides of the Meuse. We evacuated
Hill 304. Our fire prevented troops,
which were massing for an attack north
of Louvemont, from leaving their
trenches.FIERCE FIGHTING AROUND
LENS.PORTUGUESE REPULSE TWO
RAIDS.Sir Douglas Haig reports fierce fight-
ing to the south of Lens. We held the
German trenches to the north-west of
Greenenasser. The enemy's losses are
particularly heavy.The Portuguese repulsed two raids to
the north-west of La Bassée.German artillery is active to the north-
east of Ypres.

Italian Front

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

ITALIANS PROGRESSING.

PRISONERS STILL FLOWING IN.

LONDON, August 24th.

The Italian offensive is progressing all
along the line. The attacks are unshak-
ing. Prisoners are still flowing in.The numbers bulletined do not include
those sent to hospital and these are
numerous.On the northern rim of the Carso, com-
prising a stairway of peaks, one of the
most important positions between Gorizia
and the sea, picked troops of the enemy
are resisting furiously but they are losing
ground.

NEW POSITIONS CARRIED.

An Italian official message states:—The
battle is continuing. We have carried
new positions and repulsed violent
counter-attacks. The prisoners now num-
ber 20,000 men and 500 officers, while we
have captured sixty guns. Our aeroplanes
bombed massed troops and dropped fifteen
tons of bombs on communications. The
enemy persists in fruitless attempts at
Trentino.

Russian Front.

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

GERMANS ATTACK NEAR
RIGA.

RUSSIANS RETIRE SLIGHTLY.

LONDON, August 24th.

Besides driving back the Russian
advanced cavalry posts in the region of
Mukkm to Kemmern, the Germans are
attacking from Kalviseim, twenty miles
west of Riga, along the road to Riga via
Shlok.Between the River Aa and Tirul Marsh
they have captured Russian advanced
positions.The Russians have retired one or two
miles to the north. It is too early yet to
say whether the offensive may develop
on a vast scale, as recently foreshadowed
by General Korniloff.

ROUMANIANS REPULSE ENEMY.

LONDON, August 25th.

A Russian official wireless message
states:—The Roumanians repulsed enemy
attacks to the north of Grodestchi and
north-east of Soveja. The enemy
occupied the part of a trench in the direc-
tion of Bozen, but a counter-attack drove
him out.A German official wireless message
states:—Our troops have reached the Aa
River and some places on the coast. They
repulsed attacks near Soveja and the
Susita Valley.

Aerial Activities.

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

THE AIR RAID OVER
RAMSGATE.HOSPITAL DELIBERATELY
BOMBED.

LONDON, August 24th.

The Daily Mail announces that the
hospital bombed at Ramsgate was a
Canadian military hospital crowded with
patients. Indications show that the
Gothas deliberately concentrated on
the hospital. Huge Red Cross signs can
be clearly seen at an altitude of twelve
thousand feet and the Gothas were not
firing so high. The amputation ward of
fifty beds was wrecked but fortunately the
patients were sight-seeing outside.

LOSS OF ZEPPELIN ADMITTED.

A German communiqué admits the loss
of a Zeppelin as cabled on the 21st inst.
Referring to the Zeppelin raid, of which
details were cabled on the 22nd inst., the
communiqué claims that a Zeppelin effec-
tively pelted Hull and Lincoln.

A BOMBING EXPEDITION.

The Admiralty reports that yesterday
morning the Naval Air Service
dropped many tons of bombs on the
Middlekerke Dump, the Ravensdyke Dump
and on the Houtave aerodrome. The
machines safely returned.

General.

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

PRISONERS CAPTURED
DURING THE WAR.

BRITISH AND GERMAN TOTALS.

LONDON, August 24th.

A British official message states:—
since April 9th the British have captured
49,156 Germans. The French have cap-
tured 43,723, the Italians 40,681, chiefly
Austrians, and the Russians have cap-
tured 37,221 chiefly Austrians again.The British have taken 102,218 German
prisoners during the war period. The
Germans have taken prisoner approxi-
mately 43,000 including Indians.The British have taken 131,776 prisoners
in all the theatres during the war period,
excluding African natives. Our enemies
during the war period have taken ap-
proximately 56,500 prisoners, excluding
African natives.GRAIN SHIPMENTS TO
HOLLAND.

AGREEMENT WITH U.S.A.

WASHINGTON, August 25th.

An agreement with Holland has been
reached, permitting grain shipments to
the Netherlands conditionally on a por-
tion being used for the relief of the
Belgians.Sweden has agreed to release 600,000 tons
of wheat in American ports to the Belgium
Relief Commission.ANOTHER AMERICAN LOAN
FOR RUSSIA.

WASHINGTON, August 25th.

A further twenty millions have been
loaned to Russia, making a total of
fifty-five millions sterling, the credits to
the Allies being increased from one
hundred to one hundred and twenty
millions sterling monthly.Replying to M. Tereschenko's note of
the 2nd inst., the Government has sent a
message of encouragement, and says that
President Wilson fully appreciates the
task confronting the Provisional Govern-
ment, but does not doubt the final triumph
of a regenerated Russia founded on prin-
ciples of Democracy.RAILWAY CONGESTION IN
GERMANY.

AMSTERDAM, August 25th.

The Governor of Cologne has ordered
all male and female citizens to assist in
loading and discharging railway trucks
to relieve the congestion.

STREET CORNER AGITATORS

WASHINGTON, August 25th.

The Mayor of New York has announced
that street-corner agitators will be
promptly arrested if they speak against
the Allies.

THE NEW HONOURS LIST.

LONDON, August 25th.

The Honours List has been well received.
There is a unique absence of any flavour
of political or other favouritism.RESIGNATION OF RUSSIAN
WAR MINISTER.

PETROGRAD, August 25th.

M. Savinkoff, the acting Minister for
War, has resigned owing to a military
and political difference with M. Kerensky.
It is stated that General Korniloff shares
the views of M. Savinkoff.

STOCKHOLM CONFERENCE.

ATTITUDE OF THE SAILORS
WIDELY ENDORSED.

LONDON, August 25th.

Mr. Havelock Wilson has stated to the
Trades Unionists that the refusal to carry
delegates to Stockholm is now supported
by the seven chief seafaring societies, re-
presenting 200,000 seamen.THE POLITICAL CRISIS IN
GERMANY.DISASTER AVOIDED FOR THE
MOMENT.

LONDON, August 25th.

The National Zeitung says that the
Chancellor at the Reichstag received
cavalierous Alsatian members who sub-
mitted wishes for transforming Alsace and
Lorraine into a Federal State.Dr. Michaelis has apparently succeeded
momentarily in warding off disaster but
there is no cessation in the attacks against
him.A Labour paper demands the inclusion
of two Socialists in the Cabinet.ORDER OF THE BRITISH
EMPIRE.

FIRST LIST OF HONOURS.

LONDON, August 24th.

Long lists of the first recipients of the
Order of Companions of Honour and
various classes of the Order of the British
Empire have been issued.The men and women chosen for the
distinction are drawn from every walk
in life whose services, during the war,
have won particular notice.One class of the Order of the British
Empire consists of a medal and is award-
ed for services by men or women engaged
in manual and other war work and for
acts of great courage, self-sacrifice, high
example, initiative, perseverance, skill,
resource and invention.The announcement foreshadows the
recommendations by fellow workers of
worthy recipients will be considered, and
it is further announced that the Govern-
ments of India and the Dominions have
agreed that lists of recipients of the
Order of the British Empire shall appear
at subsequent dates. Civil Service,
Military and Naval awards are being
similarly deferred.The Order of the Companion of
Honour has been conferred upon
seventeen people of both sexes,
and the list is headed by Lieut.
General South and includes Sir Henry
Babington Smith, K.C.B., Sir Frank
Sweetenham, K.C.M.G., the Marchioness
of Lansdowne, Miss Violet Markham, Mr.
Wardle, M.P., Mr. Wilkie, M.P., Lord
Burnham and five ladies.The Grand Cross of the British Empire
is headed by Queen Mary and includes
Lady Lawley.Thirteen Knights Grand Cross include
the Duke of Connaught, Lord Emmott,
Lord Gladstone, Lord Sydenham, Sir
Eric Geddes, and Sir Arthur Pearson.There are five Dames Commander and
these include the Dowager Marchioness
of Dufferin and Mrs. Alfred Lyttleton.There are forty-three Knights Com-
mander of the Order comprised of
administrators and advisers to various
Government bodies.Seventy-nine Commanders of the Order
include Mr. Appleton, the Secretary
General of the Federation of Trades
Unions, Mr. Havelock Wilson, the Sec-
retary of the Seamen's and Firemen's
Union, the masters of the leading London
hospitals and Red Cross Society officials.Seventy Officers of the Order include a
number of Trades Union officials.Fifty-three members of the Order in-
clude distinctions for members of war
institutions.A first list of 19 medalists describes the
gallant deeds they performed in the course
of their duties in explosives and other
factories, and includes a septuagenarian
munition worker.

CHINA AND THE WAR.

PARIS, August 25th.

The Chinese President, replying to M.
Poincaré, declares that the Central Powers
are the enemies of mankind. China
spontaneously entered the war in order
to hasten peace.

THE COTTON OUTPUT.

LONDON, August 25th.

The operation of the cotton output
restriction scheme has been postponed
until September 10th.SOLDIERS DROWNED WHILST
BATHING.

LONDON, August 25th.

Eight soldiers were drowned during
bathing parade at Blyth. There were a
number of thrilling rescues.SHORTAGE OF TEA IN
ENGLAND.

LONDON, August 24th.

It is announced that there are only
six weeks' supply of tea in the United
Kingdom. The issue of tea tickets is
foreshadowed.AUSTRALIA'S NEW WAR
TAX.

MELBOURNE, August 24th.

The Finance Minister has an-
nounced that the reserve from the single-
men's and childless widowers' tax will
be utilised for the repatriation of return-
ed soldiers.OVERSEAS GIFTS OF
AIRCRAFT.

LONDON, August 24th.

It is officially announced that since the
beginning of the war generous contribu-
tions for the provision of aircraft have
been received from all parts of the Empire
and from British subjects in neutral and
Allied countries. The number of gift
aeroplanes and seaplanes so provided
total 437. These are much appreciated
both by the Government and the air ser-
vices as evidence of the public interest
in their work.

"WE MUST STRIKE DOWN ENGLAND."**KAISER'S ADDRESS TO HIS TROOPS.**

COPENHAGEN, August 24th.
A Berlin official message states that the Kaiser, addressing the troops on the Yser Front, said:

"We will fight until the enemy has had enough. Our chief and most spiteful adversary is England. She spreads hatred of Germany world-wide and is steadily filling her Allies with eagerness to fight. Therefore England is particularly the enemy whom we must strike down, however difficult it may be."

GERMAN POLITICAL CRISIS.

LONDON, August 24th.
Germany has been suddenly plunged into another political crisis as the result of the resignation of the Reichstag Committee in the manner in which they have been flouted by Dr. Michaelis, who, as it transpires, in addressing a meeting of the Committee on Wednesday morning, astonished his hearers by declaring that he had never accepted the Reichstag Peace Resolution of July 19th. The Committee adjourned at lunch in great excitement. On the resumption of the sitting, Dr. Michaelis sought to soothe the offended Deputies by partially withdrawing his statements, but without avail. Dr. Michaelis' "political tight-rope" pleased nobody. He was subjected to the most violent attacks and generally accused of trifling with the Reichstag. The *Tageblatt*, the organ of powerful financial interests, hopes that the Reichstag will know how to deal with Dr. Michaelis, and demands that the Reichstag control all appointments, in order to avoid a recurrence of the crisis. This is a thinly veiled attack on the Emperor himself, who alone can appoint Ministers.

DYSENTERY RAVAGING SOUTH GERMANY.

LONDON, August 24th.
Telegrams report that an epidemic of dysentery is ravaging South Germany caused by insufficient nourishment. The Swiss Government is alarmed and has taken frontier precautions.

COSSACKS' FIRM ATTITUDE.**A WARNING TO AGITATORS.**

PETROGRAD, August 24th.
A private soldier has been elected Mayor of Cronstadt and a sailor the Municipal Secretary.

Maximalists head other parties at the Municipal elections at Revel.
General Korniloff is again visiting Petrograd.

The Cossacks' Council has passed a significant resolution, denying the right of the Soldiers' and Workmen's Delegates to intervene in the re-organisation of the Army and expressing faith in Korniloff as the only General capable of restoring the fighting power. The resolution intimates that in the event of General Korniloff's removal the Council will renounce responsibility for the action of the Cossacks at the Front or at the rear.

NEW BRITISH MINISTER TO GREECE.

LONDON, August 24th.
An official announcement states that the Earl of Granville has been appointed Minister to Greece.

NEW ADMIRAL.

LONDON, August 24th.
Vice-Admiral Slade has been promoted to the rank of Admiral.

DIRECTOR GENERAL OF TANKS CORPS.

LONDON, August 24th.
The *Gazette* announces that Major-General Sir John Capper has been appointed Director General of the Tanks Corps.

NEW OUTBREAK OF FIRE AT SALONIKA.

ATHENS, August 24th.
There is a new outbreak of fire at Salonika, and up to the present an additional thousand houses have been destroyed.

JAPAN AND INDO-CHINA.

LONDON, August 24th.
The *Petit Journal* says the expansion of Japan is entirely economic. She does not covet Indo-China but commercial facilities, and it is better that our Japanese Allies should assume the front rank as regards economic development of France's great Far Eastern territory.

SILVER MARKET.

LONDON, August 24th.
The silver market is steady; nothing is offering.

MESSRS. MONTAGU'S REPORT.

Messrs. Montagu's silver report states that the price has risen owing to supplies being very scanty, although the demand is not substantial. Eastern business is at a standstill. Buying has been chiefly for the trade here and abroad. The Shanghai exchange stands at 4/3½, but business has been done at 4/4. Very large shipments are being made from San Francisco for the Raj, probably the bulk of which is silver, purchased previously. The Indian Treasury's holdings of silver and gold continue to increase. There is reason to believe that the totals do not include the large amounts of gold received in India from Japan.

THE FRENCH NOBILITY. DEATH'S HEAVY TOLL.

Of all the nations at war France has paid least about her losses. Germany has published exact and detailed casualty lists; from time to time comes from London an official statement of British losses; there never has been an official French casualty list. For three years France has shed her best blood and made no sign.

Just how great France's losses have been has naturally been the subject of much speculation, and a great deal of elaborate calculation. That they have been terrible no one doubts, and only recently there arrived in New York a book which gives, as perhaps no other publication has, an indication of how terrible they are.

LONG LIST OF NOBLES KILLED.
This book is "Tout Paris," the official directory of the French capital. Its lists were closed on 10th December, 1916. Since that time much French blood has been shed on the heights above the Aisne, in Champagne and in Macedonia; but when it was made up the terrible toll of dead of Aisne and Champagne in 1916, and the long agony of Verdun were already history.

In the forefront of the book, before the lists of names of the living, is an eloquently simple catalogue of members of the French nobility and aristocracy, citizens of Paris, who have died for France.

Further along in its pages citizens of Paris are listed by profession, doctors, lawyers, authors, painters, sculptors, musicians; and before each of these lists there is another, printed in black letters—the names of those citizens of Paris of that profession, who are "dead on the field of honour."

A TERRIBLE HAVOC.
And the lists are long. Much has been written of the terrible devastation the war has wrought in the ranks of the nobles of England; the number of ancient titles which have perished outright by the death of the last living holders. This book, for the first time, reveals the even more terrible havoc among the members of what is, in one respect at least, an older nobility.

For the British peerage and aristocracy is still a living institution; that of France is only a survival. Every year King George raises a number of commoners to the rank of the nobility, but in France no title of nobility has been conferred since the fall of the Second Empire in 1870. The citizens of France who still wear proud and ancient titles were, even before the war, a steadily diminishing number, and no noble name, once extinguished, is revived, nor is its place in the lists of the French nobility refilled.

One other striking distinction between the British and the French nobility fairly forces itself on your attention as you turn the pages of this unpretentious book with the tragic story. In Britain the noble is still the leader. An Earl's son, as a matter of course, enters the British Army as an officer. And the terrible mortality in the British nobility has been largely attributed to this tradition, and the gallantry which lived up to it.

DIFFERENT IN FRANCE.
In France it is different. In France, though those of the old blood are permitted as a courtesy still to wear the titles that once meant so much, they are neither more nor less than their fellowmen, citizens of the republic. They stand on the same footing; the Duke of an ancient lineage has no better chance to win a commission than the son of a washer-woman—if anything, perhaps, because of old-time jealousy, a little poorer. And so it is that the Marshal of France is the son of a poor cooper, and that the descendants of the Dukes and Princes of the old regime give him the salute as they march past, simple soldiers in the ranks. It is the most striking feature of the long list of Princes, Dukes, Marquises and Counts upon this table that almost ninety-nine out of a hundred gave their lives for France as simple private soldiers.

Only here and there do you see, before a name the designation of a commissioned officer: one General (the Baron Grand d'Esnon), five or six Lieutenant-Colonels and Colonels, one or two Majors and a few Lieutenants. But all the rest march away as simple *poilus* of France.

GAVE LIVES GALLANTLY.
But that they gave their lives as gallantly, none the less, as those of England; that they remembered the old tradition, and that they were none the less fighting for France is clear enough from the second most striking feature of the list.

Following more than half these names is a little *Médaille Croix*, which tells you that this man before he died won the Croix de Guerre in action. Following nearly a fourth is another little cross, which signifies a wearer of the Legion of Honour—sometimes it is the mark of an officer or even a Commander of the Legion. Many, many times you see both marks after the one name, in not a few cases you see an even prouder symbol—that of the *Médaille Militaire*.

WHAT A DEGRADATION MEANS.
Bear in mind that before a French soldier can win the Croix de Guerre or the Legion of Honour he must have been three times mentioned in the Order of the Day for extraordinary daring or gallantry under fire, and that the *Médaille Militaire* means in France as much as the Victoria Cross in England, or the Congressional Medal of Honour in the United States, and you get some idea of the manner in which the nobles of France have died.

How many of them have died; what, in proportion, must have been the losses of the whole French Army, it is not hard to deduce. This list alone, which, it must be remembered, is for Paris only, and does not take in the rest of France, carries the names of 2,176 nobles; 8 Princes, 3 Dukes, 24 Marquises, 240 Counts, 159 Viscounts, 97 Barons and no less than 1,650 others, who, as younger sons or descendants of younger sons, had no title, but had none the less the right to write the "de" before their names, as members of the old aristocracy.

Moreover, the book discloses that among the citizens of Paris alone, not counting the rest of France, there have perished since August, 1914, 115 authors, dramatists and newspaper men, 3 members of the Paris Stock Exchange, 38 leading architects, 139 engineers, 100 painters and

(Continued at foot of next column.)

CONSCIENTIOUS OBJECTORS AND THE VOTE.**GOVERNMENT'S ATTITUDE.**

A discussion took place in the House of Commons upon an amendment, moved by Mr. R. McNeill, on Clause 8 of the Electoral Reform Bill, designed to exclude from the franchise conscientious objectors to military service.

Lord H. Cecil believed there was a body of conscientious objectors who were truly conscientious—plain, simple people obeying their religious convictions. (Hear, hear.) His hon. friend would deprive them of the franchise because they were mistaken, and held an opinion which was thought to be unsound. These really sincere and conscientious people were an example to them all. It was quite true that they were mistaken, but it was also true that, being mistaken, they acted up thoroughly and without reserve to the standard they had set themselves. He was afraid that if they adopted the amendment they would give to the world the impression that what they cared about was only the advantage of the State, and they had not at the back of their minds the sense that there was something higher than the good of the State.

Sir G. Younger moved an addition to the amendment, providing that a person who, having joined the Forces, had been sentenced by court-martial for refusal to obey orders, and who alleged conscientious objection to military service as a reason for such refusal, should be disqualified from being registered as a Parliamentary or Local Government voter.

Sir J. Simon said we should make a grave mistake if we reversed the good principle that people were to have votes if qualified without reference to their opinions. It would equally be a mistake to refuse a vote to people who conscientiously took up arms against the will of the majority of the people.

Sir George Cave said that all his feelings and prejudices would be in favour of an amendment of this kind. He differed profoundly from Lord H. Cecil and Sir J. Simon in some of the reasons they had advanced against the amendment. He regarded the objection on religious grounds, he did not understand how a man's religion could dictate to him that if he and his country and his people were subjected to a murderous attack, it was his duty to stand by and let that attack succeed, rather than defend the lives and liberties of himself, his family, and his country. To the objection on what were referred to as moral grounds, or sometimes more correctly as political grounds, he had the greatest possible antipathy. Inside and outside the House there was great feeling in favour of the amendment. But it must be remembered that the Government were endeavouring to pass through the House a bill founded on agreement, and which could not pass except by the substantial agreement of all parties. The Government would be going beyond the obligation entrusted to them, whatever the personal feelings of its members might be, if they took the risk of imperilling the whole prospects of the bill by accepting an amendment of this kind. The proper time to discuss the proposal contained in the amendment was when the House was considering exemption on conscientious grounds. Many of these men had done very valuable non-combatant services. Some had seen their error and joined the Army. There were many grades of conscientious objectors. There was some risk in putting them all into the same mould. While they were doing justice to some, they might do grievous injustice to others. Those who had gone to prison had paid the penalty of their offence. Had they any right to inflict a further penalty. Many pacifists he would like to disfranchise. The Government thought the House would best consult its own dignity and the interests of justice by declining to pass the amendment.

Sir G. Younger's amendment to Mr. McNeill's amendment was accepted. Mr. McNeill's amendment was thus amended was lost by 71 votes to 141—majority against, 70.

sculptors, 42 priests, 18 Deputies, 1 Senator, 19 physicians and 149 lawyers.

PRINCES WHO HAVE FALLEN.
At the head of the list of the dead nobles stand the names of the Prince of Arenberg, Prince Louis Murat and Prince Henry of de Polignac. Prince Murat was descendant of Napoleon's famous Marshal; the Arenberg family dates back to Louis XIV., and that of de Polignac is one of the oldest in France. Yet all three of these men were serving in the ranks, and Arenberg and Polignac had won the Croix de Guerre.

Next below them comes another of the oldest and proudest names in France, that of the Due de Rohan. That it was not unworthily borne is attested by the fact that the Duke died wearing the Croix de Guerre and the Cross of the Legion of Honour, won in action. It might also be mentioned that before the war he was a member of the Chamber of Deputies. Besides him the list carries the names of the Dukes of Caylus and de Lorge (the latter name dating back to Francis I.). Both won the Croix de Guerre.

Of the 24 Marquises, 11 won the Croix de Guerre, three the Legion of Honour also, and two the *Médaille Militaire*. Col. Marquis Du Paty de Clam, who redeemed the name from the stain put upon it by a cousin in the sinister Dreyfus case.

Of the 240 Counts, 151 won the Croix de Guerre and 3 won also the Legion of Honour, three the *Médaille Militaire*. Four of them were officers, one—Comte de Turenne—a descendant of a famous Marshal of France of an older day. Among them appears such ancient names as the Comte Georges de la Roche-foucauld, Comte Gaston de la Tour d'Auvergne, Comte Alfred de Montigny, and the two grandsons of the Comte de Lessops, Ismail and Robert. There is also the name of one gallant lady who won the Croix de Guerre for heroism as a Red Cross nurse—the Countess O'Gorman, whose maiden name was Louise de Cherisey.

STRONG PEACE WAVE IN HUNGARY.**SENSATIONAL SPEECH BY INDEPENDENT LEADER.**

COUNT TISZA BLAMED FOR THE WAR.
[FROM GEORGE NEWICK.]

A great sensation has been caused throughout Hungary by a peace speech made at Toleghaza by Count Michael Karolyi, leader of the Independent party. The Count declared that the factors responsible for the war were, in the first place, the Tisza Ministry, but also that financial and industrial circles must bear a large portion of the blame for the outbreak of the struggle. These factors were now preventing peace.

He demanded instant dissolution of the Lower House, so that the power of the Tisza party might be finally smashed and democracy assisted to victory all along the line.

This utterance roused a storm in the Chamber and gave the Count occasion to emphasise his peace views. He said he supported Count Czernin's policy of peace without annexations and indemnities, and that he was an opponent of peace by the sword and of militarism, in which he saw the origin of the world war.

Count Tisza made a weak reply, in which he said he wished Hungary had been better prepared for the struggle.

GERMAN BONDS THAT CHAFED.

It is interesting to recall in connection with this speech that before the war the Karolyi party opposed closer union of Austria-Hungary with Germany, because Karolyi and his followers believed that by it Austria-Hungary would be shut out from the Western money market, and that Hungary would have to sustain a load of armaments beyond her economic capacity.

Count Karolyi and his prominent follower, in the party, or, rather, co-leader, Count Theodor Batthyany, wished to go to Russia to endeavour to lay the foundations of closer relations between the countries, but Tisza, who characterised such demonstration as dangerous, because it would encourage the enemies of the Triple Alliance, found ways and means of stopping the projected journey.

Other reports in German and Austrian newspapers indicate a strong peace wave in Hungary.—*Daily Chronicle*.

"LADIES OF THE JURY."

A business man recently complained that a certain piece of work had suffered badly through his being called away at a critical time to attend on a local jury. He asked to be exempted from serving on the ground of his firm being busy with Government work, but his request was refused.

"And of course the jury did nothing very good!" he remarked with regret. "The work that mattered had to suffer neglect while I unwound red tape and attended a meeting at which my wife might quite easily have taken my place."

Well, why not? If nothing short of an earthquake of sorts will do away with our beloved and foolish custom of trial by jury, then it seems that certain changes must be made, and it might be a useful war measure to have women jurors.

There is no doubt that the average woman would be just as good at the work as the average male juror; while the fact that women serve boards of guardians, on committees, and commissions of inquiry of divers sort, eliminates the old objection of the work not being "quite nice or womanly." It is not a question of sex at all. It is a question of meeting a need of the moment in the most sensible and economical way.

A statistician might be able to calculate the average number of men who are summoned every month to serve on juries throughout the country. The number does not much matter—it is obviously enormous, and it is equally obvious that in these days of man shortage the vast majority of competent men who so serve do so at the cost of neglecting other work of greater or lesser importance to the prosecution of the war.

In Russia women now have the right to sit on assize juries, and nothing remarkable has happened as a result of their doing so. It is hard to find any good reason why women may not be at least common jurors over here.

A stipendiary magistrate told me lately that although he would have opposed the suggestion of women jurors before the war, he now considers that the points in favour of such an innovation far outweigh its disadvantages. Moreover, many things which counted as disadvantages a few years ago must be ruled out in war time.

When any industry or business, is threatened with a shortage of men through war exigencies, the authorities have immediately called for women volunteers. It has been done with land workers, wagon drivers, window cleaners, and dozens of other jobs, and always the plan has answered admirably so far as the women war workers are concerned. There is no earthly reason why the same principle should not be followed with regard to getting persons to serve on juries. It would be perfectly possible to inaugurate a simple system which would give "war busy" men who are summoned to a jury the right to be represented thereon by their wives or daughters, while at least half the jurors might be summoned from women direct. In the latter case the household qualification might well be waived, and the official lists of fighting men's wives might be utilised.

It is not suggested that women jurors would do the work better than men; but certainly they would do it no worse. And since there are considerably more women with time to spare at present than there are men, it seems perfectly logical for an effort to be made to guard against man waste in this direction—and to give women yet another chance for showing their capacity for "taking on men's jobs."—H.M.K.N.

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WANTS TO

"DO HIS BIT"

THE HONGKONG AND SOUTH CHINA

WAR SAVINGS ASSOCIATION,

is

"IT,"

AND

"HURTLING"

IS THE QUINTESSENCE OF

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obtained immediately after landing.

Optional Cargo will be forwarded on unless
intimation is received from the Consignee
before NOON TO-DAY requesting it to be landed
here.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by the
Undersigned. Goods remaining unclaimed after
the 27th inst., at NOON, will be subject to rent
and landing charges.

All Claims must be sent in to me on or before
the 30th inst., or they will not be recognised.
All damaged packages will be examined on
SATURDAY, the 26th inst., at 10 A.M.

No Fire Insurance has been effected.

P. THOMAS,
Agent.

Hongkong, 29th August, 1917.

These tiny Capsules — superior
to Copaliba, Cubebs, and Injec-
tions — CURE the same dis-
eases as these drugs in
FORTY-EIGHT HOURS
without inconvenience.
Each Capsule bears the name.
Paris, 8, rue Vivienne
Sold by all Chemists.

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THERAPION No. 1
CURES GONORRHOEA, URETHRITIS, AND ALL AFFECTIONS OF THE URINARY TRACT.
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CURES GONORRHOEA, URETHRITIS, AND ALL AFFECTIONS OF THE URINARY TRACT.

**CANADIAN PACIFIC
OCEAN
SERVICES LIMITED****QUICKEST TIME ACROSS THE PACIFIC**
To Canada, United States and Europe via Vancouver
in connection with the Canadian Pacific Railway**EMPRESS OF ASIA. EMPRESS OF RUSSIA.**
30,825 tons displacement. 30,825 tons displacement.
Electric Heat in Every Cabin. Electric Light in Every Bath.
One, Two and Three-Room Suites with Private Bath.
Laundry—Gymnasium—Verandah Cafe.**EMPRESS OF JAPAN. MONTEAGLE.**
11,000 tons displacement. 12,000 tons displacement.
Twin Screw Steel Steamships, with Modern Accommodations.
Excellent Table. Reduced First Class Fare.
S.S. "Monteagle" calls at Moji instead of Nagasaki. ALL STEAMERS call at Shanghai
both East and West Bound.Through bills of lading issued via Vancouver in connection with Canadian Pacific Railway
to all Overland Points in Canada and the United States, also to Pacific Coast Ports,
European Ports and the West Indies.
For information as to Passage Fares, Freight Rates, etc., apply to
Agents:HONGKONG—MANILA—SHANGHAI—NAGASAKI—MOJI—KOBE—YOKOHAMA.
J. E. SHAW, Tel. 42, J. H. WALLACE,
General Agent, Passenger Dept., Hongkong. General Agent, Hongkong.**P. & O. S. N. CO.****ROYAL MAIL SERVICE**WILL despatch VESSELS to the Undermentioned PORTS
LONDON & BOMBAY via SINGAPORE, PENANG, COLOMBO, PORT
SAID and MARSEILLES

SHANGHAI MOJI & KOBE

LONDON via SINGAPORE, PENANG, COLOMBO, BOMBAY, PORT
SAID and MARSEILLES

SHANGHAI, MOJI, KOBE and YOKOHAMA

LONDON AND BOMBAY via SINGAPORE, PENANG, COLOMBO,
PORT SAID and MARSEILLES.

WIRELESS ON ALL STEAMERS. Return tickets at a fare and-a-half available to
Europe for two years, or Intermediate Ports for six months. Round-the-world and
through tickets to New York at Special Rates.
For PASSAGE RATES, HAND-BOOKS, FREIGHTS, DATES OF SAILING, ETC.,
apply to

E. V. D. PARR,
Superintendent.**P. & O. S. N. CO.
INDO-CHINA S. NAV. CO., LTD.**

PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG (SUBJECT TO ALTERATION).

FOR	STEAMERS	TO	DATE
MANILA	"YUENSANG"	Monday, 27th Aug.	3 p.m.
SANDAKAN	"MAUSANG"	Tuesday, 28th Aug.	Noon.
MANILA	"LOONGSANG"	Saturday, 1st Sept.	3 p.m.

CALCUTTA LINE:—Three sailings per month from Hongkong to Calcutta calling at
Singapore and Penang.
Returning from Calcutta steamers proceed to Kobe and Moji, frequently calling at
Shanghai.

These steamers have excellent passenger accommodation, are fitted with electric light
and carry a fully qualified Surgeon.

This line is temporarily discontinued owing to the war. Particulars on application.

SHANGHAI LINE:—Sailings approximately every five days between Canton and Shanghai,
sometimes calling at Swatow.

Steamers on this line have a limited amount of passenger accommodation, and through
tickets can be obtained for Northern and Yangtze Ports via Shanghai. Through
Bills of Lading are issued to all Northern and Yangtze Ports.

MANILA LINE:—A weekly service is maintained with Manila by vessels with good passenger
accommodation, sailings from both ports every Saturday.

HAIPHONG LINE:—Sailings approximately weekly for passengers and cargo, calling at
Haiphong when inducement offers.

Howden when inducement offers.

BOERNEO LINE:—One sailing per month between Hongkong and Sandakan by
steamer having up-to-date accommodation for passengers.

Cargo taken on through Bills of Lading for Kudat, Jesselton, Labuan, Tawau and
Lahad Dato.

TIENSIN LINE:—A regular service is run from March to October between Hong-
kong and Tientsin, calling at Weihaiwei and Chefoo.

UNDER STRAITS GOVERNMENT PASSPORT REGULATIONS. All European
Passengers leaving the Colony for Straits Settlements are required to produce on
arrival at destination passports with their Photographs and description affixed thereto.

For Freight or Passage, apply to
JARDINE, MATHESON & CO., LTD.,
General Managers.

Telephone No. 215.

**R.M.S.P. MAIL STEAM
PACKET CO.**

OWNERS OF THE "SHIRE" LINE OF STEAMERS.

FOR SAILINGS TO AND FROM THE UNITED KINGDOM AND
INTERMEDIATE PORTS.

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Agents.

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FREIGHT AND PASSENGERS

S.S. "CHINA"

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VIA SHANGHAI, NAGASAKI, KOBE, YOKOHAMA AND
HONOLULU TO SAN FRANCISCO.
SEPT. 5-NOV. 16, 1917.AN UNSURPASSED HIGH-CLASS PASSENGER
SERVICE AT INTERMEDIATE PORTS.O. F. BITTER, Freight and Passenger Agent
Police's Buildings, Ice House Street.**JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN LIJN**REGULAR FORTNIGHTLY SERVICE BETWEEN
JAVA, CHINA AND JAPAN.

All Steamers fitted with Wireless Telegraphy.

The Steamers are all fitted throughout with Electric Light and
have accommodation for a limited number of Saloon Passengers. All
steamers carry a duly qualified surgeon. Cargo taken at through rates
to all ports in Netherlands India and Australia.

For Particulars of Freight and Passage, apply to the

JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN LIJN.

York Building, 1st Floor.

Telephone No. 1674

JAVA-PACIFIC LINE

OF THE

JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN LIJN.

MONTHLY SERVICE BETWEEN

NETH. INDIA, MANILA, HONGKONG & SAN FRANCISCO

Next Sailings for SAN FRANCISCO via NAGASAKI.
Subject to Change Without Notice.

STEAMERS	DATE
S.S. "ARAKAN"	16th September.
S.S. "TJISONDARI"	15th October.
S.S. "BINTANG"	17th November.
S.S. "TJIKEMBANG"	18th December.

The Steamers have accommodation for a limited number of Saloon Passengers and
carry a duly qualified surgeon.

Cargo taken on through Bills of Lading to all Overland Points in the United
States of America and Canada.

For Particulars of Freight and Passage, apply to

JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN LIJN.

York Building

Managing Agents

**"NEDERLAND" ROYAL MAIL
LINE**

(STOOMVAART MAATSCHAPPY "NEDERLAND")

**"ROTTERDAM LLOYD" ROYAL
MAIL LINE**

STOOMVAART MAATSCHAPPY "ROTTERDAMSCH LLOYD"

JOINT SERVICE

Between NETHERLAND INDIES, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG and SAN FRANCISCO

Next Sailings for SAN FRANCISCO via NAGASAKI, YOKOHAMA and HONOLULU.

STEAMERS	TONNAGE	TO SAIL
"VONDEL"	10,000	1st Sept.
"ORANJE"	8,000	12th Sept.
"KONINGIN DER NEDERLANDEN"	15,000	28th Sept.
"OPHIR"	8,000	10th Oct.

These Superior Passenger Steamers have accommodation for First and Second Class
Saloon Passengers.

For further particulars please apply to

JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN LIJN,Agents,
JAVA PACIFIC MAIL SERVICE.

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ENGINES
BOILERS
MOTORS.

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Agents for John I. Thornycroft & Co., Limited.
Mr. Burroughs, Messrs. Thornycroft's
Representative, is at present in
Hongkong and may be seen
by appointment.

Graving Dock
70 ft. by 80 ft. with slip.
Patent Slipways taking
vessels up to 2,000 tons.
Electric Cranes lifting up to 100 tons.

Shipbuilders,
Boilermakers, Electrical
and Mechanical Engineers.

The Taikoo Dockyard and Engineering Co., of Hong-
kong, Ltd.—Incorporated in Hongkong.
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Address: "TAIKOODOCK."
Telephone 311.

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TOURIST, STEAMSHIP AND FORWARDING AGENTS, BANKERS, ETC.

OFFICIAL PASSENGER AGENTS TO THE PHILIPPINE GOVERNMENT.

TICKETS SUPPLIED TO ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD at Tariff Rates.

LETTERS OF CREDIT AND CIRCULAR NOTES ISSUED and CASHED.

BAGGAGE collected, forwarded and insured at lowest rates.

Cook's "FAR EASTERN TRAVELLER'S GAZETTE" containing Sailings and
Fares from the Far East to all parts of the World will be forwarded free on application.

Telegraphic address "COUPON".

THOS. COOK & SON,
Telephone No. 524Hongkong Hotel Buildings, corner of Pedder Street
and Des Voeux Road, HONGKONG.

Also SHANGHAI, PEKING, YOKOHAMA, MANILA.

Chief Office:—LUDGATE CIRCUS, LONDON, E.C.

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Mr. A. E. S. Alves, Mr. S. R. Aitken,
Miss M. Ahwee, Mr. and Mrs. R. C.
Andrews, Mr. P. R. Angell, Miss E.
Berwin, Mr. A. S. Behrman, Rev. and
Mrs. R. C. Coddington, Mr. and Mrs. H. C.
Cresson, Mr. Oscar Eager, Mr. G. T.
Edkins, Mr. H. Frankel, Mr. A. French,
Mr. T. J. Fisher, Mr. and Mrs. L. F.
Goodale, Mr. Wm. J. Groth, Mr. and
Mrs. H. H. Harrison, Mr. D. W. Horn-
berg, Mr. and Mrs. G. W. Heise, Mr.
J. R. Klopfer, Mrs. C. J. Kinder, Mr.
G. C. Gralis, Mr. and Mrs. Leuder, Mr.
C. M. Luijck, Mr. John McArthur, Mr.
J. A. Manning, Mrs. J. W. Nelson, Miss
Nelson, Miss Douch, Mrs. K. A. Stevens,
Mr. M. Santacomo, Mr. and Mrs. H.
Sipes, Mr. J. Scott, Mr. Shutan, Miss
E. C. Tozier, Miss A. L. Tozier, and Mr.
J. Utermark.

WEATHER REPORT.

On August 26th at 11.07.—No returns from
Japan and continental stations north of
Shanghai. Pressure has creased slightly at all
stations reporting; there is no change in
general distribution since yesterday.

Hongkong rainfall for 24 hours ending at
10 a.m. to-day, 0.00 inch. Total since 1st
January, 71.60 inches; against an average of
64.03 inches.

The forecast for the 24 hours ending at noon
to-day is as follows:—

DISTRICT

FORECAST.

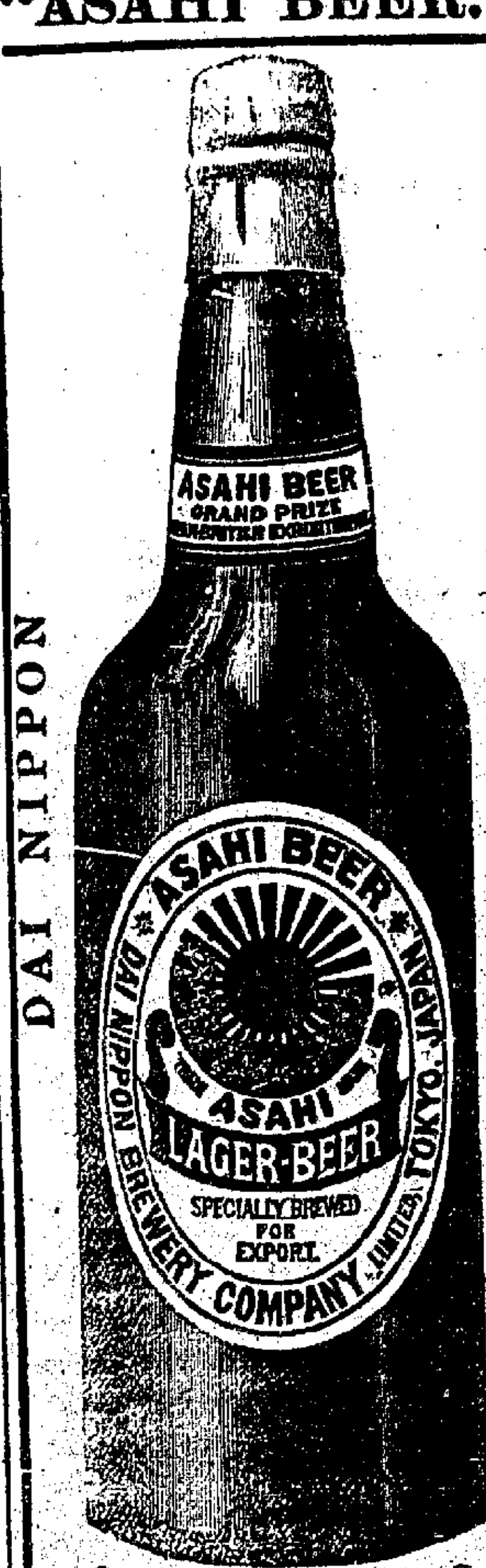
Hongkong to Gap Road ... (S.W. winds mo-
derate; fair.Formosa Channel ... (The same as
No. 1.South Coast of China between ... (The same as
Hongkong and Lamook ... No. 1.South Coast of China between ... (The same as
Hongkong and ... No. 1.**HONGKONG METEOROLOGICAL
REGISTER.**

Hongkong Observatory, August 26th.

	Previous Day at 2 p.m.	On Date at 6 a.m.	On Date at 2 p.m.
Barometer ...	29.81	29.78	29.78
Temperature ...	87	82	87
Humidity ...	70	81	67
Wind Direction ...	SW	SSW	South
Force ...	3	2	2
Weather ...	o	o	o
Rain ...	o	o	o

Highest open-air Temperature on 26th 88

Lowest open-air Temperature on 26th 80

"ASAHI BEER."DAI NIPPON
BREWERY CO., TOKYO.SOLE AGENTS,
MITSU BUSSAN KAISHA
Tel. No. 230 or 155.

ON SALE.

A TABLE OF THE

RATES OF EXCHANGE AT BOMBAY

For Demand Drafts on London on the day
of or preceding the departure of the
English Mails; also Table of the
Yearly Approximate Average

for 36 years.

PRICE ... 1/6 CASH.

On Sale at the Daily Press Office or
Local Booksellers.

INDIAN AFRICAN LINE.

Cargo carried on through Bills of Lading from HONGKONG to BEIRA, DELAGOA BAY, DURBAN (Natal), EAST LONDON, PORT ELIZABETH and CAPE TOWN with transshipment at COLOMBO to Steamers of the INDIAN AFRICAN LINE.

ORIENTAL AFRICAN LINE.

Regular Direct Service from JAPAN, CHINA and STRAITS to BEIRA, DELAGOA BAY, DURBAN, EAST LONDON, PORT ELIZABETH and CAPE TOWN, calling at MAURITIUS en route, and affording the Quickest Freight Transport from the ORIENT to SOUTH AFRICA.

For particulars of sailings shippers are requested to apply to the undersigned.

THE BANK LINE, LIMITED.
Managing Agents.

"ELLERMAN" LINE.

ELLERMAN & ECKHART STEAMSHIP CO., LTD.)

JAPAN, CHINA AND STRAITS

TO

UNITED KINGDOM AND CONTINENT.

Steamers proceed via Suez Canal or Cape of Good Hope at Owners' option.

Subject to change without notice.

For particulars of sailings shippers are requested to apply to the undersigned.

THE BANK LINE, LIMITED.

or to Russ & Co., Canton.

General Agents.

C. N. C.
CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

SAILINGS SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

FOR STEAMERS TO SAIL

NEWHONGWANG	"SINGAN"	On 28th Aug. Noon.
SHANGHAI	"CHENAN"	On 28th Aug. 4 P.M.
WEIHAIWEI and TIENSIN	"KUEIKHOW"	On 29th Aug. Noon.
SHANGHAI	"SINJIANG"	On 30th Aug. 4 P.M.
SHANGHAI	"ANHUI"	On 2nd Sept. 11 P.M.

DIRECT SAILINGS TO WEST RIVER, Twice Weekly.

S.S. "LINTAN" and S.S. "SANUI."

MANILA LINE—TWIN-SCREW STEAMERS. Excellent Saloon accommodation. Amplest Electric Light and Fans in Saloon and State-rooms.

SHANGHAI LINE—PASSENGERS, MAILS and CARGO. Excellent Saloon accommodation. Amplest Electric Light and Fans in Saloon and State-rooms. Regular schedule service between Canton, Hongkong and Shanghai, taking Cargo on through Bills of Lading to all Yangtze and Northern China Ports. Passengers are landed in Shanghai, avoiding the inconvenience of transshipment at Woosung.

For Freight or Passage apply to—

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE.

TELEPHONE 38.

Agents

DOUGLAS STEAMSHIP CO., LTD

HONGKONG AND SOUTH CHINA COAST PORT SERVICE.

REGULAR SERVICE OF Fast, High Class Coast Steamers having good accommodation for First Class Passengers, Electric Light and Fans in state-rooms and Saloons and Excellent cuisine.

FOR

SWATOW, AMOY AND FOOCHOW

AND RETURN.

(Occupying 9 to 10 Days).

"HAITAN" ... | Capt. A. E. Hodgins ... | TUESDAY, | 28th Aug., at Noon.

Arrivals and Departures from the Company's Wharf (near Blake Pier).

For Freight and Passage, apply to—

DOUGLAS LAFAIR & CO.

General Managers.

BRITISH INDIA S. N. CO., LTD.

APCAR LINE.

Regular Service Between

CALCUTTA STRAITS, SHANGHAI AND JAPAN PORTS.

EASTWARD:

WESTWARD

For above Steamers have excellent Saloon accommodation for Passengers and are fitted with all modern conveniences and carry a duly qualified surgeon.

For Freight or passage apply to

DAVID SASSOON & CO., LTD.

Agents

P. & O. S. N. CO.

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UNDER CONTRACT WITH HIS MAJESTY'S GOVERNMENT TO

MARSEILLES AND LONDON.

TAKING PASSENGERS AND CARGO TO

STRAITS, COLOMBO, INDIA, AUSTRALASIA, EGYPT, &c.

Steamers	Leave Hong Kong	Connecting Mail	Due at Marseilles	Due at London
COLOMBO	11.00 Noon	Str. from COLOMBO	1917	1917

When Passengers change Steamers at COLOMBO. Accommodation in the connecting Steamer from COLOMBO is definitely reserved in Hongkong at the time of Booking. On the Australian Route Tickets interchangeable with Orient Line.

SAILINGS DIRECT TO

SHANGHAI, MOJI, KOBE AND YOKOHAMA.

S.S.

Leave Hong Kong About

Passengers may travel by Railway in Japan between Ports of Call free of charge. Return Tickets are available by Messageries Maritimes Company.

INTERMEDIATE STEAMERS
(Non-Transshipment).

IN ADDITION TO THE ABOVE MAIL STEAMERS, WILL LEAVE DIRECT FOR

MARSEILLES AND LONDON.

Calling at SINGAPORE, PORT SWETENHAM, PENANG, COLOMBO AND PORT SAID.

CARRYING 1ST AND 2ND SALOON PASSENGERS AT REDUCED RATES.

Proposed Sailings:

STEAMERS	Leave H'KONG about	Leave S'PORE about	Due at Marseilles if calling about	Due at London about
The Intermediate	Service is	Temporarily	Suspended.	

WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY FITTED ON ALL STEAMERS.

All Cabins are fitted with Electric Fans free of charge and each Berth furnished with an Electric Reading Lamp. Sound the World Tickets and Through Tickets to New York in connection with the Principal Mail Lines.

Return Tickets at fare and a half available to Europe for Two Years or to Intermediate Ports for Six Months. Owing to the War in Europe Steamers and Sailing dates are liable to be cancelled or altered without notice.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

Consignees are reminded of the necessity to apply to the Company's Agents regarding arrival of consignments expected of which they have received documents or advice.

Any damaged packages must be left in the Godowns for examination by the Consignees, and the Company's Surveyors, Messrs. GODDARD & DOUGLAS, at 10 A.M. on MONDAYS and THURSDAYS. All Claims must be presented within ten days of the Steamer's arrival here, after which date they cannot be recognized. No Claims will be admitted after the goods have left the Godowns.

For Further Information, Passage Fares, Freight, Handbooks, Dates of Sailing, etc., apply to

E. V. D. PARR.
Superintendent.

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THE JAPAN MAIL STEAMSHIP CO.

LONDON VIA SINGAPORE, MALACCA, PENANG, COLOMBO, DELAGOA BAY, CAPE TOWN and MADEIRA.

VICTORIA, B.C., and SEATTLE via KEELUNG, SHANGHAI, MOJI, KOBE, YOKKAICHI, SHIMIZU and YOKOHAMA. SHIDZUAKA MARU (WED'DAY, 15th Sept., at Noon). Capt. Noma 12,500.

SYDNEY and MELBOURNE, via MANILA ZAMBOANGA THURSDAY ISLAND TOWNSVILLE and BRISBANE.

CALCUTTA via SINGAPORE, PENANG and RANGOON.

BOMBAY via SINGAPORE, MALACCA and COLOMBO.

NAGASAKI (KOBE) and NIKKO MARU (FRIDAY, 14th Sept., at 11 A.M.). Capt. Takada 9,600.

BENTEN MARU (WED'DAY, 20th Aug.). Capt. Yamamoto 8,000.

SHANGHAI (KOBE) and KITANO MARU (SUNDAY, 2nd Sept., at 11 A.M.). Capt. Cope 16,000.

YOKOHAMA (KOBE) and HIRANO MARU (SATURDAY, 15th Sept., at 11 A.M.). Capt. Fraser 16,000.

YOKOHAMA (KOBE) and FUSHIMI MARU (SATURDAY, 15th Sept., at 11 A.M.). Capt. Iizawa 21,000.

KOBE (KOBE) and PENANG MARU (SATURDAY, 1st Sept.). Capt. Koshiki 10,000.

KOBE (KOBE) and TOTOMI MARU (SATURDAY, 2nd Sept.). Capt. Kamada 8,000.

EASTBOUND NEW YORK LINE
VIA PANAMA CANAL.

(CARGO ONLY).

NEW YORK VIA SHANGHAI, KOBE, YOKOHAMA, SAN FRANCISCO, PANAMA AND COLON.

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For Further Information, apply to—

TELEPHONE Nos 22 and 23

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K. MORI, Manager

TOYO KISEN KAISHA.

SAN FRANCISCO LINE.

VIA SHANGHAI, INLAND SEA, JAPAN AND HONOLULU.

FAST AND LUXURIOUS MAIL STEAMERS.

Sailings from Hongkong—Subject to Change Without Notice

Steamers	Tons	Leave Hongkong
SHINYO MARU	22,000	FRI., 7th Sept.
PERSIA MARU	9,000	SATUR., 23rd Sept.
KORBA MARU	18,000	FRI., 6th Apr.
SIBERIA MARU	18,000	MON., 15th Oct.
TENYO MARU	22,000	FRI., 26th Oct.
NIPPON MARU	11,000	SATUR., 10th Nov.

The s.s. "Nippon Maru" and s.s. "Persia Maru" omit call at Shanghai.

SOUTH AMERICAN LINE.

HONGKONG TO VALPARAISO VIA JAPAN, HONOLULU, SAN FRANCISCO, SAN PEDRO, SALINO CRUZ, BALBOA, CALLAO, ARICA, AND IQUIQUE. THENCE BY TRANS-ANDIAN ROUTE TO BUENOS AIRES.

ANYO MARU	18,500 Tons
KIYO MARU	17,200 "
SEIYO MARU	14,000 "

Tickets are interchangeable with the CANADIAN PACIFIC OCEAN SERVICES, LTD., and the PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP CO. Passengers may travel by Rail between Ports of Call in Japan free of Charge. For full information as to rates, sailings, etc., apply to—

T. DAIGO, Agent,
King's Building. 107

TELEPHONE 2374 and 2375.

MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

FRENCH MAIL LINES.

SERVICE TO AND FROM JAPAN VIA SHANGHAI.

SERVICE TO AND FROM EUROPE.

Ports of call:—Yokohama, Kobe, Shanghai, Hongkong, Haiphong, Tourane, Saigon, Singapore, Colombo, Djibouti, Suez, Port Said, Marseilles.

SPECIAL SUMMER RATES TO JAPAN.

1st Class Return tickets from 1st June, 1917, to 31st October, 1917, and interchangeable only with PENINSULAR and ORIENTAL S. N. Co. for return journey.

FARES: TO KOBE, \$135.00. TO YOKOHAMA, \$150.00.

ALL STEAMERS FITTED WITH WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.

Return Tickets to Europe available two years.

Return Tickets to Intermediate Ports available six months.

For full particulars regarding sailings, apply to

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TELEPHONE 740.

O. S. K.

OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA.

REGULAR SERVICES, PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG (SUBJECT TO ALTERATION).

North American Line.

FOR VICTORIA, SEATTLE AND TACOMA, VIA SHANGHAI, MANILA, NAGASAKI, MOJI, KOBE, AND YOKOHAMA.

"CHICAGO MARU"	TUESDAY, 28th Aug., at 3 P.M.
"MEXICO MARU"	FRIDAY, 14th Sept., at Noon.
"HAWAII MARU"	WED'DAY, 26th Sept., at Noon.

NORTH AMERICAN LINE—This line maintains a regular fortnightly service between Hongkong and Peking Sound ports touching at intermediate ports in Japan. Overland cargo taken on through Bills of Lading for U.S.A. and connections are made at Peking Sound ports with the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul Railway.

SOUTH AMERICAN LINE—Every three months the steamer proceeding to Rio de Janeiro, Santos and Buenos Aires, via Singapore, Mauritius, Durban and Cape Town.

AUSTRALIAN LINE—Monthly service between Japan and Adelaide, calling Auckland, N.Z., Sydney and Melbourne.

BOMBAY LINE—Fortnightly service for Bombay calling at Singapore, Port Swettenham, Penang, and Colombo. At present this line's steamers maintain cargo only.

JAVA LINE—Monthly service for Java ports calling at Manila, Sandakan and Massawa. Booking for passengers and cargo to the ports.

FOR SAILING DATES AND FURTHER PARTICULARS REGARDING PASSENGER OR FREIGHT APPLY AT OFFICE.

FORMOSAN LINE—For Tamsui, Keelung and Anping, Takao, via Swatow and Amoy.

"SOBU MARU" THURSDAY, 31st Aug., at 10 A.M.

"AMAKUSA MARU" SUNDAY, 2nd Sept., at Noon.

These Formosan Lines will arrive at and depart from the SOON YIP WHARF, near the Harbour Office, and while the steamer is alongside the wharf Telephone No. 77 will be open.

For FURTHER INFORMATION, apply to—

M. HIGUCHI, Manager,
No. 1, Queen's Building.

TEL. Nos. 744 and 745.

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